The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Disorderly Fenian Demonstrations in Parts of Ireland.

A Formidable Conspiracy Discovered in the Philippine Islands.

FAMINE IN THE INTERIOR OF CUBA.

Jay Gould Resigns as Receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western.

Terrible Powder Mill Explosion in California.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fenian Demonstrations in Ireland—Serious Disturbances—The Election of Mr. Rossa to Parliament.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Dispatches from Cork, Dublin and Tipperary, report that there have been several Fenian demonstrations in various parts of Ireland to-day. At Tipperary and Clonmel the proceedings were riotous. Fenian songs were sung by the mob while marching in procession, and several houses on the line of march were stoned and riddled. At Cork, this evening, the partisans of Mr. ROSSA celebrated that gentleman's election to Parliament with a grand torchlight procession and other proceedings. Everything passed off without disturbance.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

An Insurrection Frustrated at Manila—Suicide of the Leading Conspirator.

MADRID, Nov. 27.—Late advices have been received here from the Philippine Islands. A formidable reactionary conspiracy had been discovered at Manila. Many arrests were made. The principal person implicated committed suicide when he found the scheme had been frustrated.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Renewed Assurances of Success—Safe Passage of Two Large Steamers—Unfavorable Reports Denied by the Chief Engineer.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 27.—Two of the steamers of the *Messageries Imperials*, of 2,400 tons burden, have safely passed through the Suez Canal. The success of the canal seems to be no longer doubtful.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—M. LESSEPS, the chief engineer of the Suez Canal, has publicly denied the unfavorable reports which have been recently circulated about that great enterprise. He calls attention to the fact that in ten days no less than fifty vessels sailed safely through the canal and back.

FRANCE.

A Private Ball at the Tuileries—The American Minister Among the Invited Guests.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—A private ball will take place at the Tuileries to-night. Among the few invited guests is Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister.

SPAIN.

Return of the Dissatisfied Republican Deputies to the Cortes—Important Official Announcement.

MADRID, Nov. 27.—The Republican Deputies who recently absented themselves from the Cortes, returned to-day in a body. The Spanish Government has announced its intention to restore the constitutional guarantees.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Present Aspect of the Eastern Question—Conflicting Accounts from London and Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The differences between the Sublime Porte and the Khedive of Egypt will probably be compromised. On the contrary, the *Journal Officiel* of Paris, in its issue of to-day, says it has assurances that the Sublime Porte has sent an ultimatum to the Khedive, and that several vessels of the Turkish navy are ready to sail for Alexandria.

DENMARK.

The Sale of St. Thomas to the United States—Postponement of the Ratification.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 27.—The official newspaper to-day publishes the following:

"The ratification of the sale of the Island of St. Thomas to the United States Government has been postponed for six months."

CANADA.

The Winnepeg Insurrection—Confirmation of the First Report.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 27.—The Government have received dispatches from Hon. Mr. MCDOUGALL relative to the Winnepeg insurrection, which confirm the reports already received. Mr. MCDOUGALL expresses a belief that the agitation will die out as soon as proper explanations are made to the half breeds.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Late Election—Success of the Opponents to a Confederation.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 27.—In Newfoundland the elections have resulted even more favorable to the anti-Confederates than at first supposed. The full returns show that twenty-one Anti-Confederates and nine Confederates have been elected.

FRAUDS.

The Pension Bureau—Arrest of Suspected Parties—The Internal Revenue—A Patent Medicine Vendor in Trouble—A Test False Income Case in Boston—Absconding Wheat Speculators in Illinois.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—MARY JEFFERSON, of Boston; MARY J. HARRIS, of Philadelphia, and CALVIN R. HEDDEN, late of New-York, are under arrest and held for examination, charged with pension frauds. The allegations are that Mrs. JEFFERSON has drawn pensions a soldier's widow, having been twice married since the death of her first husband, and that the other defendants made oath that she was still a widow.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Internal Revenue Office has received a report announcing the arrest of J. W. WHITEHURST, proprietor of Forrest's juniper tar, for failing to properly stamp the bottles containing the tar, by neglecting to stamp two bottles in every gross put up.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—A case came before Judge LOWELL, in the United States Court, to-day, in which the United States Assessor claims that JOSEPH H. CHADWICK derived an income from the Boston Lead Company, with which he is connected, and that he had not fully reported it. The Assessor demanded to be shown the books of the Company, and CHADWICK refused to comply with the demand. The point in contest is whether a United States Assessor can compel a citizen, charged with false returns of personal income, to show the books of a corporation in which he is concerned. Assistant District-Attorney ROPES argued the case for the Government, and General B. F. BUTLER for CHADWICK. It is said that Judge LOWELL's decision, which for the present is reserved, is adverse to CHADWICK, the case will be still further tested upon the point that a United States Assessor cannot compel a citizen charged with fraud in income returns to produce his private books.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—PETER BUFFLE & SON, of Whitehall, Ill., failed on Thursday, and have absconded. Their liabilities are estimated at $50,000. The creditors are mostly small farmers, from whom BUFFLE & CO. purchased wheat. The firm have no assets as far as known. They were heard from at Chicago, yesterday, where they closed out a consignment of flour, and drew the balance due them.

CUBA.

The Havana Diario on the New-York Tribune—The Spanish War Fleet Dispatch Pronounced an "Invention"—Late Advices from the Interior—A Famine in the Island.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—The dispatch published in the New-York *Tribune* of yesterday and telegraphed here, to the effect that a Spanish fleet of war vessels had been ordered to rendezvous in New-York harbor and that President GRANT had ordered United States vessels of war to cruise in said harbor, is commented on by the *Diario* in its issue of to-day.

The *Diario* refutes the statement that any Spanish fleet has received orders to go to New-York, and characterizes the story as an invention of the friends of the insurgents, and says the *Tribune's* object is to excite the American people against Spain. The *Diario* advises its friends among the Americans not to place any reliance in such rumors, which are started by conspirators and published for the purpose of producing irritation.

Advices from the interior of the island, received here to-day, are to the effect that hunger and misery prevail to an alarming extent. The column under Colonel HIDALGO lately found a hut, in the vicinity of Palma-Soriano, containing the lifeless bodies of eight persons who had died of starvation.

Cuban Independence—Movement in Philadelphia—A Petition to be Presented to Congress—A Heavy Three Days' Work.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—The following petition to be presented to Congress, has, within the past three days, secured over 13,000 signatures in this city; and before the meeting of Congress it is estimated that it will be signed by 40,000 persons:

To the Honorable the Congress of the United States:

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, in the interests of human liberty, respectfully petition your Honorable Body to accord to the infant Republic of Cuba the right of a belligerent power, and to recognize her independence. We urge this prayer for the reason that she has successfully withstood a foreign tyranny for more than a year, during which time she has established her just claims to be acknowledged among the Powers of the earth, by organizing a constitutional representative Government by emancipating her slaves, by proclaiming freedom of conscience and speech, by providing for universal education, and by other wise legislation, advancing the cause of liberty and equality, and because her sons, in their prolonged struggle, have shown endurance, patriotism and valor worthy of a great and free people. We invoke your immediate action, in the fervent belief that your compliance with our prayer will signally benefit humanity, and redound to the glory of our country.

THE ERIE LITIGATION.

Resignation of Jay Gould as Receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad—Appointment of a Western Man in His Place—The Case Closed for the Present.

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 27.—All the morning was spent in conference and consultation in open Court. In the afternoon Judge BACKUS read the resignation of JAY GOULD of the receivership of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, to take effect Jan. 1, 1870, on the condition that the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway and its branches to the Erie Railway, according to the contract of Dec. 7, 1868, be in force until the sale of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway under the foreclosure of the mortgage, as prayed for, is perfected and the Erie Railway shall operate this road until its lease shall legally end.

Mr. MCFARLAND, for Mr. O'DOHERTY, stated that his resignation also takes effect on New-Years.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway party, through Judge COLLINS, presented the name of Judge REUBEN HITCHCOCK, of Painesville, Ohio, for receiver. Judge BOYNTON appointed Judge HITCHCOCK, under $200,000 bonds.

This ends the trouble until the next Court. The answer in the petition for foreclosure and sale are to be filed Jan. 10, and the case will be ready for a hearing Jan. 24.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

A Powder Mill Blown to Pieces—The Superintendent and Two Men Killed—Nine Others Injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—The Giant Powder Mills, situated in the suburbs of this city, exploded last night. Two white men were killed and one wounded; eight Chinamen were also injured. The building was blown to pieces, and the glass in the neighboring houses shattered. The shock of the explosion was felt a great distance. Dr. CUSSEMAUS, a chemist and the superintendent of the works, was instantly killed; his body was fearfully mutilated. The cause of the disaster is unknown. A considerable quantity of nitro glycerine, the principal ingredient of the Giant Powder, was stored in the building.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 27.—In the case of the People *vs.* JOHN LATHAM, THOMAS WHEELER and ASA FULLER, indicted for an assault upon the person of FREDERICK HYLAND with intent to kill, the jury last evening rendered a verdict of guilty as against LATHAM, and found WHEELER and FULLER guilty of assault and battery. Judge BACON sentenced LATHAM to four years' imprisonment with hard labor in the State Prison, and the others to serve eight months in the County Jail.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 27.—J. M. CASS has sued the *Times* for $100,000 damages for libel in publishing, in August last, an affidavit made before a Justice of the Peace by EDWARD HICKEY, charging CASS with embezzlement, with comments thereon in the local columns of the *Times*.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 27.—In Johnson County, Ark., last week, a planter named JOHNSON had an altercation with three of his laborers, who attacked him with knives. JOHNSON drew a knife and defended himself, killing two and mortally wounding the third. JOHNSON received more than twenty wounds, but will recover. He bears the reputation of a good and quiet citizen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—A collision occurred yesterday between freight trains on the Western Pacific Railroad at Ellis Station. Two locomotives and several cars were demolished.

NEW-HAMBURG, N. Y., Nov. 27.—ROBERT BROUGH, a brakeman, was knocked from a train on the Hudson River Railroad and killed at New-Hamburg drawbridge this morning.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 27.—A citizens' meeting to take measures for building a new hall was held last evening, and $41,000 subscribed.

The Richardson-McFarland Assault.

The following card from Mr. RICHARDSON'S friends explains itself:

ASTOR HOUSE, Nov. 27—11 P. M.

Mr. RICHARDSON's condition is now critical and will be for some days, and his recovery is largely dependent upon perfect rest and quiet. Consequently we particularly request that his friends will refrain from calling at his room or visiting the hall of the floor where he is lying, until the crisis is past.

JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE,
WHITELAW REID,
THOS. W. KNOX.

WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Railroads—A Final Settlement—Dismissal of Assistant Assessor McFarland—The Treasury—Virginia Politics—Negroes and the Public Schools—The McGarrahan Case—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Treasury Department this afternoon was invaded by quite a body of Pacific Railroad men, who met to conclude the final negotiations between the two companies. All other arrangements having been settled, it remained only for the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the remainder of the subsidy due on that portion of the road between Ogden and Promontory, built by the Union but sold to the Central Pacific Road. The subsidy was therefore issued to the Central to the amount of $1,500,000, and the bonds were at once turned over to the Union in part payment of the purchase money of the road. The Central Pacific was represented by C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President. The Union Pacific by OLIVER AMES, President, E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary, and W. E. CHANDLER, counsel. The Government by JAMES F. WILSON, Government Director in the Union Pacific.

DISMISSAL OF M'FARLAND.

DANIEL MCFARLAND, the assassin of Mr. RICHARDSON, was to-day dismissed from his position of Assistant Assessor in the Thirty-second New-York District, on the recommendation of Mr. CLEVELAND, the Assessor.

THE TREASURY.

The books of the Treasury Department this afternoon make the following exhibit:

Coin balance	$74,033,516 52
Outstanding gold certificates	35,655,440 00
Currency balance	10,142,800 03

One million of gold was sold on the 26th inst. which is not accounted for in the above statement. Nine millions of coin have been sold this month. During the month three millions of bonds have been purchased for the sinking fund, and nine subject to the action of Congress.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

The New-York agents of the Bank of California deposited yesterday with the Sub-Treasurer in that City $200,000 in gold, on account of the bank, and to-day General SPINNER telegraphed the San Francisco Sub-Treasurer to pay that amount to the Bank of California.

VIRGINIA POLITICIANS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Messrs. D. G. CARR, E. W. MASSIN and J. AMBLER SMITH, members of the Virginia Senate, together with a colored man, all representing the minority of the late Republican Convention held in Richmond who bolted from that Convention, and are in favor of the immediate admission of Virginia into the Union, called at the Executive Mansion, and had an interview with the President this morning. The object of their visit was to counteract any move made, or to be made, by the majority of that Convention, with a view to delaying the admission of the State upon the assembling of Congress.

NEGROES IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The question of the admission of colored children to the public schools has not yet been settled, and no new developments have taken place in the matter. The Corporation Attorney has been asked for an opinion on the legal aspect of the question, but it is surmised that he will not give one immediately. There is a great deal of talk among the citizens on the subject, and Republicans appear to be as much averse to mixed schools as the Democrats. In justice to the respectable portion of the colored people, it should be stated that they deprecate the raising of the issue, and condemn those who, by its introduction, have added another disturbing element to the numerous local dissensions which exist here.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE M'GARRAHAN CASE.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia met this morning for the purpose of rendering decisions in cases held under advisement. On the opening of the Court the Secretary of the Interior withdrew his motion, previously submitted, and argued and held under advisement by the Court, to vacate the judgment and quash the writ of *mandamus* issued in the McGarrahan claim, thus leaving the judgment in full force. The Secretary must, therefore, obey the writ and issue to MCGARRAHAN the patent for the "Rancho Panoche Panoche Grande," in which the New Idra (California) quicksilver mines are situated.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency at the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day, amounted to $256,477.

Shipments.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York	$50,000
To National Banks and others	266,204
Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for National Banks as security for circulation	340,502,650
And for public deposits	19,358,000
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	424,000
National bank notes burned during the week	152,050
Total amount burned	18,003,876
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	112,140
Total amount issued therefor	17,809,350
Balance due for mutilated notes	194,526
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	299,737,613

NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy was surprised this morning at the appearance of a long article in one of the newspapers of this city, purporting to be an abstract of his forthcoming report. In answer to inquiries by several gentlemen of the Press, the Secretary said that his report is not yet completed, and that no persons have seen what has been written excepting himself and his chief clerk; and further, he remarked that four-fifths of the subjects in the alleged abstract will not be alluded to in his report.

Fires This Morning.

At 12:15 o'clock this morning a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the building No. 8 Bowery. Owing to a recent order of the Board of Fire Commissioners relative to the quantity of water to be kept in the boilers of steamers while in the house, the firemen were not able to get a stream of water on the flames as quick as is necessary, and the entire edifice was in great peril for several minutes.

The following losses were sustained: First floor, R. H. DRAKE, hatter, $1,000 on stock; insured. Second floor, R. KUNATH, gilt frame-maker, $500; insured. Third floor, D. OAKLEY & Co., hat blocks, $300. Fourth and fifth floors, GEO. BROOKS, job printer, $1,000; insured. Basement, J. WEST & CO., dealers in Rhine wine, $100 by water.

This morning, at 2 o'clock, the office of the *Citizen & Round Table*, situated on the second floor of No. 32 Beekman-street, was seriously injured by fire. The building is owned by ISAAC J. OLIVER.

The Iron-clad Miantonomoh on Her Way to New-York.

The monitor *Miantonomoh* left the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Friday afternoon for this City, to join the fleet of iron-clads that is being concentrated in our harbor as a precautionary measure in view of the possible hostile designs of the Spanish frigates that have been ordered to this port. The *Miantonomoh* has been lately put in commission to reinforce our fleet at Key West, and is in first-class condition. Her crew numbers 163. The following is her list of officers:

Line—R. W. Shufeldt, Commander; Lieutenant-Commanders, B. J. Cromwell, W. C. Wise; Lieutenants, Thomas Perry, John S. Newell; Masters, Joseph H. Dayton, Charles H. Judd; Ensign, Royal C. Ingersoll; Mates, Nicholas Anderson and M. K. Henderson.

Staff—Chief Engineer, J. Q. A. Zeigler; First Assistant Engineer, G. J. Belknap; Second Assistant Engineers, Hanie Webster, O. W. Allison, C. W. Breaker, J. D. Ford, H. S. Kline, W. O. Mintzer; Paymaster, W. W. Woodhull; Surgeon, Newlin L. Bates, Assistant Surgeon, Dwight Dickerson.

THE OLD FOLKS.

How the Churches are Caring for Them.

The Various Institutions in this City—Where they Are and How Recruited—Declining Years Made Happy.

The numbers of corporate charities of which our City is so justly proud, have given it an enviable name, and have put it, in this respect, high up on the list, if, indeed, it does not lead all American cities in the matter of disinterested benevolence for the orphan, for the poor, the infirm, and the aged. Those who speak of New-York in this connection always do so having in view the many commodious and excellently conducted establishments which are supported by a tax on the public. They are unaware, however, of the munificent charities that were founded and are now being successfully carried on by the religious denominations of our City. Some of these are purely denominational in their scope, objects and influence, and have an eye single to alleviating the wants of their own "brethren in the faith," while in others all the sects are conjointly working to lessen the sufferings of the needy. Hence we see a vast number of asylums, hospitals, homes, &c., supported by private contributions, scattered over our entire City, and ministering to the wants of the orphan, the sick, and the aged. To give anything like a proper review of the operations of these various institutions in one issue of the TIMES would occupy too much space. For the present, we propose simply to convey an idea of the vast amount of private philanthropy that is exercised by the people of this Metropolis in one direction only, in order that it may be more generally known than it has been heretofore.

First, in this connection, let us glance at

THE HOMES FOR AGED PERSONS.

In a City like this it falls to the lot not only of the poor, but sometimes to that of those who once enjoyed all the comforts of life, to be left solitary, bereft of the means of support, unable to help themselves, and thrown on the charity of strangers. Even the most absolute Governments have felt the necessity of providing largely for this class, and London, Paris, Vienna, Rome, and other European cities are full of splendid monuments of the claims of the indigent and aged upon the protection of the vigorous and the rich. But no country needs so much as ours to gather up the few scarred veterans in life's battle, and make their last days less sad and forlorn, if we cannot make them cheerful and happy. Amid the rush and sweep of the buoyant, emulous ranks of a country young and precipitate, and fired with eager appetites for wealth and station, age has a peculiar exposure to neglect and to rudeness—a special claim on reverence and care. The question recurs, however, shall these poor, honest, miserable creatures—many of whom are very sensitive in their nature, notwithstanding their poverty—after so long bearing the burden and heat of life's day, go to the Almshouse and Blackwell's Island, to wear out, in a feeling of shame and a contempt for their unsympathizing species, the poor remnant of their lives? This is the query which the Christian and benevolent citizens of this City have for years past put to themselves, and the answer to it is found in the numerous institutions, denominational and otherwise, which are to be found here. Among the purely denominational "homes" for the aged the most extensive is that of the

LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This institution is located in Forty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue, and is designed as a home for aged and infirm members of the Methodist churches in this City. The building is a spacious one, architecturally proportioned with a view to the purposes for which it is intended, and now has seventy-six inmates, most of them females. It is the pioneer institution in the way of denominational homes, being now in the twentieth year of its existence. The interior arrangements are unexceptionable in character, and afford to the aged inmates who are participants in its bounty one of the best of homes in which to pass their declining years. There is a spacious promenade adjoining the large hallway that leads from the main entrance in which these silver-haired specimens of "old mortality" can take such exercise as befits their infinity, and where many of them may be seen conversing together while they walk along "with tottering step and slow." Around this there run two galleries, one above the other, from which open the doors to their various sleeping rooms. These rooms are kept in the neatest possible condition, and give good evidence of the care bestowed on "the family," as the aggregated inmates are termed by Mrs. MATILDA M. ADAMS, the Recording Secretary of the Board of Managers, who, to her other multifarious duties in connection with the establishment, unites that of Matron, or Superintendent. A neat chapel is also connected with the Home. The Board of Management is composed of ladies who belong to the various Methodist congregations in this City, and numbers 106 members, representing the following churches: John-street, Duane Church, Central Church, Greene-street, St. Paul's, Bedford-street, Washington-square Church, Jane-street, Eighteenth-street, Thirtieth-street, Trinity, (M. E.,) Fortieth-street, (German,) Forty-third-street, Alanson-Church, Allen-street, Willett-street, Second-street, Second-street, (German,) Seventh-street, Seventeenth-street, Twenty-seventh-street, Thirty-seventh-street, Twenty-fourth-street, St. John's, Harlem, West Harlem, Second-avenue, Beekman Hill, Yorkville, Forty-fourth-street, Lexington-avenue, Sixty-first-street, and Perry-street Mission. There is also an advisory committee, composed of prominent gentlemen of the Methodist persuasion, which numbers thirty-three members, and of which Bishop E. S. JANES is Chairman. In order to gain admission to this institution, applicants must be recommended by the pastor and stewards of the church to which they may be attached, or give other satisfactory evidence of their good standing as members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for ten years, the last five years of which membership must have been in connection with some congregation in this City; and it must also be shown that they have no means of support or relatives to provide for them. Applicants having money or other property, are required to secure the same to the institution previous to their admission to its benefits. Furniture and all articles brought into the house by the inmates become the property of the institution. No relative or friend can have any claim to them, and no disposition of them can be made by gift, sale, or exchange, except by consent of the Executive Committee. Such inmates as die while members of "the family," are buried in a plot in Green-Wood Cemetery, which has been generously donated for that purpose. The oldest person now buried in Green-Wood Mrs. ELIZABETH KAIRNS, was an inmate of and died in this home, at the advanced age of 117 years. Another inmate named CAIRNS, but no relative of her just mentioned, died here in the one hundredth year of her age. The amount of money received by the institution for the year 1868-9 was $22,758 90, of which sum $2.615 was from annual subscriptions, $2,353 96 from donations, $6,335 35 from legacies, and $5,000 from the Common Council.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

This institution is located at No. 45 Grove-street, one door from Bleecker. It was organized in April, 1866, and incorporated by the Legislature Dec. 7, 1866. As its name indicates, it is denominational in its character, and is under the direction of a board of lady managers, of which Mrs. SHEAFE is first directress. The matron of the Home is Miss SARAH K. HARE. There is an Advisory Committee connected with the Home, composed of the following-named gentlemen: Messrs. Lennox, R. L. Stuart, R. L. Kennedy, H. M. Taber, James L. Graham and A. R. Wetmore. The number of inmates in the Home is twenty-seven, all the premises will accommodate. Much to the regret of the managers, applicants have, every day, to be denied admission, owing to the contracted quarters of the institution. In order to make greater provisions for the aged women who desire to partake of the benefits of the Home, a commodious building is to be erected during the coming year, ground having been already purchased for that purpose in Seventy-third-street, near Madison-avenue. Work on the new Home will be commenced early in the Spring of 1870. It is intended to erect an edifice capable of affording accommodations for one hundred inmates. All applicants for admission into the Home must be recommended by the Session of the church to which they belong, must be sixty-five years of age, residents of the City of New-York, and must have been members of either the Presbyterian or Reformed Church for three years, proof of which membership must be by letter from their pastors or elders. They must also sign an agreement to pay $3 per week as part payment for their board, or must provide some responsible party who will sign such an agreement for them, must bind themselves to submit to the matron and abide by the rules of the Home, and agree to take care of their own rooms, and render all the service they can for the good of the institution, and for the comfort of those more helpless than themselves. Among the present inmates is the daughter of Dr. MCKNIGHT, one of the early ministers of the First Presbyterian Church, of this City. A large proportion of "the family" are of foreign birth—Irish or Scotch Presbyterians—who have fallen into adverse circumstances since their removal from the land of their birth. A chaplain preaches here every Sunday, and religious services are held every Wednesday afternoon. The receipts during the past year were $36,688 93, of which amount $27,325 came from donations, $2,384 50 from annual subscriptions, and $3,968 29 from board of inmates. The Home is mostly supported by voluntary subscriptions of Presbyterians belonging to the various churches. These, last year, ranged from $5 to $10,000—the last mentioned munificent sum having been subscribed by a prominent sugar refiner in this city.

ST. LUKE'S HOME.

This institution is now in the eighteenth year of its existence, and is more generally known than many other denominational Homes. It is located in Hudson-street, in the large building north of St. Luke's Church, and immediately opposite Grove-street. This Home is supported by collections taken up in our Episcopal Churches by the yearly contributions of the wealthier adherents of that faith, and by the donations of the charitably disposed. It is intended only for indigent females of the Episcopal denomination, and is conducted, so far as its religious aspect is concerned, strictly in accordance with the formula of that church. The Board of Managers of the institution is composed equally of clergymen and laymen of the Episcopal faith, and the President is Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese. A Board of Associate Managers (ladies) is also connected with the Home, of which Mrs. HENRY A. SMYTH is President. In this Board there are representatives of the following-named parishes: St. Luke's, St. Peter's, Trinity, St. Paul's, St. John's, Trinity Chapel, St. Bartholomew's, Holy Communion, Ascension, St. Stephen's, St. Thomas', Grace, Incarnation, St. Clement's, Calvary, Epiphany, St. Mark's, St. John the Evangelist's, Zion, Intercession, Transfiguration, All Saints', St. George's, Christ, St. Ann's, Holy Trinity, Annunciation, Chapel of the Holy Saviour, Holy Apostles, Holy Martyrs, Advent, Redeemer, All Angels', St. John the Baptist's, and St. Timothy's. As definitely laid down in its constitution, the object of the institution is "to provide for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the inmates, in accordance with the ministrations of the Gospel in the Protestant Episcopal Church." The number of inmates at present is thirty-one, which is all the house will accommodete, though there are many deserving women of the Episcopal communion who are in need of such a home as is provided by this establishment. Arrangements are being made, however, to build a larger and more commodious institution, further up town, and it is probable that by the close of the year 1870 the new Home will be ready for occupants. The internal government of the Home is conducted by the Associate Managers, who appoint their own officers and committees, but report all their proceedings to the Board of Managers, whose sanction is necessary to the carrying on of all proposed operations. One very good feature of the institution is that embodied in the following extract from the constitution: "No debt shall be contracted beyond the reliable means secured." Beneficiaries received into this institution must be from churches represented in the Board of Assistant Managers, and contributing to the support of the "Home." They must be persons of respectability in reduced circumstances, the application to be made to the representative of the parish to which the applicant belongs, and through her to the Committee on Application. An admission fee of $100 is required for each beneficiary, for which a receipt is given, also a permit for entrance, without which no person can be received into the Home. Every inmate, who is able, is required to keep her own room in order, neat and clean, in her turn to dust the parlor, and assist in washing the breakfast things on every day but Sunday. The weekly cleaning and sweeping is to be done by the servants. On the death of an inmate, notice is given to the representatives of the parish whence she came. If the funeral takes place from the Home, the arrangements are uniform in all cases. The friends of the deceased may defray the funeral expenses, or remove the remains for interment elsewhere. Any property or possession of an inmate, at her death, becomes the property of the institution, and is not subject to any other claim. On the Feast of St. Luke—Oct. 18—the Associate Managers hold an anniversary celebration to meet the friends of the institution.

The inmates have a benevolent society, organized in March, 1867, for the purpose of making up garments and other articles for other charitable institutions. In 1868, the members of this society made and donated to the "Sheltering Arms House of Mercy and Home for Incurables," 25 pairs hospital slippers, 109 garments, 48 pillow slips, 2 dresses and 15 pairs knit socks. In addition to this, nine bedquilts were made for the use of the Home, with other household sewing. The amount of money received by the managers for the year 1868-9 was $13,439 77, of which amount $9,487 15 was from donations, and $1,532 from yearly subscribers, in sums ranging from $1 to $10.

SAMARITAN HOME FOR THE AGED.

This Home has lately been removed from its former quarters in West Thirty-seventh-street, and is now located in the commodious building formerly occupied by JOHN J. ASTOR, Jr., in Fourteenth-street, near Ninth-avenue, and has forty inmates, of both sexes. It is not a denominational institution, but is intended as a permanent home for aged indigent persons of all Protestant denominations. The originators of this charity are, in the main, members of those Churches which are known as liberal Christians. A prominent Unitarian clergyman of this city, in a sermon lately delivered for the benefit of the institution, thus comments on the foundation of this charity: "This noble and liberal policy was only gladly welcomed and embraced by some of the more earnest members of the liberal Christian sects. You can conceive the annoyance and mortification which had until that time tried the hearts of those who, having some aged and nearly exhausted dependent, cut off providentially from natural friends, to provide with a home, found every door of those asylums barred by some confession of faith or theological catechism, so that not even the most blameless life or the most genuine claims of destitution could force the lock! It was the accumulation of such distressing exclusions that first stimulated these ladies in our own congregation to throw themselves, with all their hearts, into the first enterprise for a Home for the Aged which was free from this narrow and unchristian stigma."

The Home was, when first founded, divided, one building being used for males and the other for females. In the new location in Fourteenth-street, however, the two establishments have been united in one, the institution being now in the third year of its existence. It is an interesting spectacle to see these respectable old men gathered round a table in a common sitting room, listening in earnest silence to the reading of a generous visitor. This department for old men was, like that for aged women, called into being by the pressing needs of individuals and the advocacy of friends, and not as a pet charity to gratify the benevolence of a class. It is a natural growth of our City, and requires the steady nurture of the successful and happy, whose open purses would be the moisture and sunshine so necessary to all life.

Religious exercises at this Home are conducted by ministers of all Protestant denominations. The receipts of the Home for the past year were: Aged women's department, $8,256 24; aged men's department, $5,549 46. An admission fee of $250 must be paid into the treasury before the entrance of any applicant, (or some reliable person must become responsible therefor.) Before admission the applicant is required to sign a paper consenting to abide by the rules of the institution. No person is admitted under 65 years of age, except under peculiar circumstances, when the case is left to the discretion of the Board. In the admission of all persons, they are received on a probation of three months, after which time, the Board of Managers act definitely on the case of each one so received, and if not confirmed as permanent inmates, the admission fee, deducting board at the rate of $2 per week, is returned. Aged persons are admitted occasionally as boarders, though not to the exclusion of those who are entirely dependent, and they are required to give satisfactory security for the regular payment of their board, and to conform like other inmates, to the rules and regulations of the house.

HOME FOR RESPECTABLE INDIGENT FEMALES.

This institution is located in West Twentieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, and is now fifty-five years old, having been incorporated Feb. 7, 1814. Fifty years ago, as now, there was found a class of aged females in this City, "who had seen better days," but whose declining years were saddened by poverty, and, oftentimes, by the need of a certain home. Their former position in society, as regarded education and general respectability, naturally forbade the thought of their seeking an asylum in the common Poor House; and yet there seemed to be no other place where they could spend their declining days, no spot that would recall the memories and comforts of home. For the relief of just this class, a few benevolent ladies were moved with compassion. Several meetings were held for the discussion of their plans, when, in the Autumn of 1813, an association was formed, which was the nucleus of this Society. After continued and often discouraging efforts, a sufficient number of subscribers was obtained to warrant the enterprise, and on the 7th of February, 1814, their first meeting was held in the session room of the old Brick Presbyterian Church. A constitution was then adopted, and a Board of sixteen managers was duly elected, of which Mrs. JAMES DUNLAP was made First Directress. The present asylum building was erected in 1838; it has about fifty inmates. Arrangements are being made for building a new and larger home, so that the scope of this charity may be still further extended. Architectural plans have been decided upon, and before many months shall have passed a new edifice will be ready to receive those against whom the institution is now forced to close its doors, but who are looking to it for a peaceful home, where they can spend their declining years. In the Winter of 1822-23 an auxiliary society was formed, the object of which was to provide suitable clothing for out-door pensioners. This society continues its existence, and is of incalculable aid in relieving the wants of indigent females. In 1833, the project of erecting a building which should be a suitable asylum for the pensioners, was first proposed to the friends of the institution. The want of such a building had long been felt. In the Winter of 1834, a sermon in behalf of the Society, with this especial object in view, was preached by Rev. Dr. SCHROEDER, in the Church of the Ascension (then in Canal-street,) after which a collection was made, amounting to $310 20. So eloquent was the preacher in setting forth the claims of this particular class of the poor, that his appeal touched the hearts of many of his hearers. On their return from church, said Mrs. PETER G. STUYVESANT to her husband, "Couldn't we afford to give them a little land?" The suggestion was complied with, and three lots were soon after presented to the Society by Mr. STUYVESANT. A subscription list was at once opened, which Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR headed with $5,000, on condition that $20,000 should be raised within a year. The managers now awoke to new zeal, and became earnest in their endeavors to promote their object. They presented the claims of the association to many of the merchants of our City; and their appeal was not in vain. Within the year the condition of Mr. ASTOR was complied with, but, for good reasons, the building was not begun until 1837. A committee of gentlemen, composed of Messrs. ANSON G. PHELPS, G. C. GODDARD, GEO. NIXON and NATHANIEL LITTLEFIELD, superintended its erection; when, in the Autumn of 1838, it was completed, and its doors opened for the reception of inmates. And now the Asylum stands not only as a retreat for the aged, infirm and destitute female, but also as a monument to the munificent charity of the merchants of New-York.

The necessity for a separate apartment to be used as an infirmary, soon became apparent to the Board. Their plan was laid before Mr. ASTOR, who gave it his sanction, and pledged himself for $3,000 toward the erection of an additional building. Other lesser sums were contributed, until the management felt authorized in pushing forward their undertaking. In 1845 the lot adjoining the Asylum was purchased, and a building begun upon it, which was completed and occupied the following Spring.

Since then the institution has been steadily pursuing its benevolent work, and has afforded a comfortable home to hundreds of aged females, who, but for its "sheltering arms" would have been cast on the cold charity of strangers. The last year's report shows the receipts of this home to have been $45,301 91, of which sum $23,940 was in the form of legacies.

THE COLORED HOME.

This institution dates back to 1839, in the Autumn of which year a few ladies convened at the residence of Mrs. MARIA BANYER, No. 20 Bond-street. Their object in meeting was to take into consideration the destitute condition of our colored population, and to devise a plan for the alleviation of their unobtrusive suffering. At a subsequent meeting a Board of Managers was formed, a constitution framed and adopted, and the society organized under the name of "The Society for the Relief of Worthy Aged Colored Persons." A building was procured, and for the first four years the pensioners were accommodated in a building on the North River, known as "Woodside." In 1845, the society was incorporated, under the title of "The Society for the Support of the Colored Home." A petition was also made to the Legislature for a repeal of certain acts passed March 11, 1839, and May 26, 1841, which appropriated $10,000 for a State Hospital in the City of New-York. The petition asked for a transfer of the money named in the said acts to the Colored Home. The acts were repealed, and the money appropriated was transferred to the managers of this institution, "to be applied to the erection of a permanent building on the real estate belonging to the said Colored Home in the City of New-York, for the support and relief of disabled colored sailors and other destitute and infirm colored people." During the same year a large number of paupers were received from the Almshouse, and in 1846 an agreement was made with the Commissioners of the Poor to receive at a very low rate, all the colored paupers of the City, reserving the right to "reject such applicants as the resident physician should medically pronounce unfit patients for the Colored Home." In 1847, MARIA SHATZEL, widow of JACOB SHATZEL, bequeathed property estimated at about $10,000, to be appropriated for the support of a Lying-in Department. In 1848 the Society purchased forty-four lots of ground on First-avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets, and began to erect more commodious buildings, which were completed in March, 1849. These are the buildings at present occupied. The following Fall the inmates were transferred to the new Home. The Society began its work, in 1839, with 12 pensioners; now 800, more or less, are cared for annually. The average number in the Home is 215, fluctuating from 150 in the Summer to 300 during the Winter. The Home consists of four distinct departments—Hospital, Home for the Aged and Indigent, Nursery and Lying-in Department. The number of admissions to the Hospital is greater than to the other three divisions combined. The charity is designed for the colored poor of the City and County of New-York. These are received on application to the Superintendent of the Out-door Poor. All others must apply to the Resident Physician at the Home, and pay a stipulated price in advance, as agreed upon at the time of admission. Under these regulations, all who apply are admitted, provided they be needy and willing to comply with the rules of the institution.

No special denomination is represented in the government of the Home. The right hand of fellowship is extended to all who profess Christianity. The greater number of the inmates being, however, of the Methodist persuasion, the services are generally conducted after their manner by a chaplain of their own Church. Ministers and missionaries of all other religious denominations are, nevertheless, at full liberty, under the authority of the chaplain, to administer spiritual instructions agreeably to the desire of the seeker and in accordance with their own peculiar views. The last annual report shows the receipts from all sources for 1868-9 to have been upward of $27,000.

AGED CATHOLICS.

The Roman Catholics of this city have, as yet, no Home specially devoted to the support of the aged and indigent members of that communion. It must not be supposed, however, that they are lukewarm in aiding their destitute brethren who are in declining years. On the contrary, their efforts in this direction are most praiseworthy. Besides the hospitals, reformatories, orphan asylums and other charitable institutions that are kept in operation by this class of our fellow-citizens, and where numbers of the old people are cared for, there is an immense amount of out-door charity exercised in the support of the aged and infirm of the Catholic faith. The mode of doing this among Catholics, at present, is different from that pursued by other denominations. Connected with most of their churches is a society, or confraternity, of the order of St. Vincent de Paul, the members of which are regularly detailed, not only to afford assistance to the aged and needy when applied to, but to visit every portion of the district assigned them, and to seek out such as need assistance. These are then supplied with clothing, food, fuel, and medical attendance, if necessary, from the common treasury of the order, which is being constantly replenished by the generous contributions of all the congregations in the City. In this way a vast amount of misery and suffering is relieved that would otherwise become a burden on the community at large. There is another order in the Church, (of ladies,) devoted exclusively to providing for the support of the aged, known as "The Little Sisters of the Poor," the members of which go from door to door of private residences, and to the restaurants, hotels, and other places where edibles can be obtained, begging for those under their care. They are glad to get broken victuals, cast-off clothing, bed-clothing, anything, in fact, which may be given them for charity sake, all of which they distribute among the helpless aged at their Home. The Little Sisters opened a House in Brooklyn about a year since, where they are now caring for about a hundred old people. It is probable that within the coming twelvemonths two or three such establishments will be founded in this City.

CITY POLITICS.

The Eighth Judicial District Election—Great Meeting in Favor of Thomas A. Ledwith.

An immense meeting was held last evening at Continental Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, for the purpose of indorsing the nomination of THOMAS A. LEDWITH, the present incumbent, to the position of Police Justice of the Eighth Judicial District. The large room of the building was filled to overflowing by an audience who showed the utmost enthusiasm during the evening, and repeatedly cheered Mr. LEDWITH, who is running on the people's ticket in opposition to the Tammany candidate. About 8 P. M. the chair was taken by Mr. JOSEPH CALDWELL. After a few remarks by that gentleman, Mr. JOSEPH BLOOMENTHAL proposed, amid great cheering, a set of resolutions nominating to the position of Police Justice Mr. LEDWITH, a man of unsullied private character, an exemplary citizen, an able Judge, and an honest man, recognizing him as a person of unexceptionably moral and social habits in his career during life, and of honorable reputation while in the Assembly; approving of his conduct, as Police Justice, toward all nationalities, and insisting on an honest election. The resolutions concluded thus: "Confident that right is might, and that truth and justice will prevail, and that the sovereign power of the people, and not that of a ring will triumph in the ensuing election, we again and from now until the close of the polls on the 7th day of December, unfurl the banner and cry the watchword of LEDWITH and victory."

A brief address was delivered by Mr. LEDWITH, in which he declared himself confident of election, provided there was no "repeating," and promised to discharge his duty honestly and faithfully. His remarks were loudly applauded.

After addresses from Mr. GOODHEART, Mr. RAFFERTY and others, the band played a lively air, and cheers upon cheers were given for Mr. LEDWITH, after which the meeting adjourned.

Nominations.

The following nominations were made last evening:

REPUBLICAN.

Dist.	Alderman.	Assistant Alderman.
13.	Charles Day.	James A. Cowie.

School Trustees.

Tenth Ward—Geo. T. Paterson.
Twenty-second Ward—John W. Stevens.

DEMOCRATIC UNION WATERBURY NOMINATIONS.

Dist.	Police Justice.	Civil Justice.
6.	Butler H. Bixby.	Thaddeus Lane.
7.	James E. Coulter.	Bernard F. McCabe.

Dist.	Alderman.	Assistant Alderman.
6.	Anthony Miller.	Patrick O'Connor.
8.	Edward Welch.	Hulett Odell.
10.	J. W. Guntzer.	Joseph Hoffman, Jr.

School Trustees.

Ninth Ward—William J. Van Arsdale.
Thirteenth Ward—Richard Evans.

The Waterbury Democratic Union Party of the Ninth Aldermanic District last evening nominated HENRY ROGERS for Assistant Alderman, in place of WM. H. CARROLL, declined.

DEMOCRATIC UNION (SMITH ELY.)

Dist.	Police Justice.	Civil Justice.
6.	Butler H. Bixby.	Thaddeus H. Lane.
Ward.	Alderman.	Assistant Alderman.
17.	Alexander Ward.	Thomas O'Neil.

School Trustee.

Seventh Ward—James Callery, for long term; Wm. Collaghan, for vacancy.
Eleventh Ward—Joseph Wangler.
Thirteenth Ward—Richard Evans.
Fourteenth Ward—Francis Riley.
Eighteenth Ward—Frederick Reighaighter.

MOZART NOMINATIONS.

Dist.	Civil Justice.	Police Justice.
7.	John A. Stemmler.	John S. Masterson.
6.		Richard Kelly.

Dist.	Alderman.	Assistant Alderman.
13.	Jas. Barker.	
4.	Bryan Reilly.	John Galvin.
21.	Clarence A. Bonner.	
17.		Jas. McGovern.

School Trustees.

5th Ward—Thomas E. Smith.
3d Ward—John Hurley.
1st Ward—John Connors, for full term; Peter Diach, for vacancy.
16th Ward—Clement Dicke, for full term; Michael McNeirney and Benjamin B. Van Buren, for vacancy.
7th Ward—James Callery, for full term; Wm. Callaghan, for vacancy.
12th Ward—Andrew Smith.

TAMMANY SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The following nominations for School Trustees were made last evening by the Tammany Democracy:

1st Ward—John O'Connor. Peter Dish for vacancy.
2d Ward—Arthur Keating.
3d Ward—John Hurley.
4th Ward—Wm. Kennedy.
5th Ward—Thomas E. Smith.
6th Ward—Thomas D. Conroy.
7th Ward—James Callerey. Wm. Colezan for vacancy.
8th Ward—Charles M. Quinn.
9th Ward—Wm. J. Van Arsdale.
10th Ward—Geo. T. Paterson.
11th Ward—Joseph Wangler.
12th Ward—Andrew Smith.
13th Ward—Richard Evans.
14th Ward—Francis Riley.
15th Ward—Jas. L. Babbitt.
16th Ward—Dr. Deykes, for long term; Benjamin B. Van Buren, John McNarny, for short term.
17th Ward—Edward Lane.
18th Ward—Andrew J. Schureman, for long term; Chas. Boyle, for three years; Frederick Kylz, for one year.
19th Ward—John Burlingstone.
20th Ward—Erastus Littlefield.
21st Ward—Thos. Casey, for full term; Jeremiah Halloran, for short term.
22d Ward—John Morgan.

NEW RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

Opening of the New-York, Flushing and North Side Railroad to Whitestone—Excursion, Dinner, Speeches, Procession, &c.

The completion of the "New-York, Flushing and North Side Railroad" to Whitestone, on Long Island Sound, was celebrated yesterday with great enthusiasm by the people living on the line of the road, who turned out *en masse* to welcome the first train that passed over the road from Flushing to Whitestone, bearing an excursion party, numbering a hundred gentlemen, or more, from this City. The completion of this road opens up the thriving manufacturing villages of College Point and Whitestone to easy and rapid communication with New-York, rendering them more convenient of access than Newark, and other cities in New-Jersey of far less natural advantages, which have grown to be large manufacturing towns by means of railroad facilities. The credit of this new enterprise is due entirely to the citizens of Flushing who have built the railroad without any outside assistance, at a cost of nearly a million dollars. Chief among the promoters of the undertaking were Mr. C. OPPENHUSEN, the President of the road, Mr. ORANGE JUDD and Mr. JOHN D. LOCKE. Every modern device for the improvement of the track, the equipment and the running gears of railways has been adopted on this road. The rails, which are steel headed, were imported from the established Iron Works of FUNKE & ELBERS, in Prussia; the cars are of the latest pattern and finish, and are heated with steam; LOUGHRIDGE'S patent car-brakes are attached to every engine, and everything connected with the road is as perfect as the means afforded by modern inventive genius would permit. The result is that it is beyond question the safest and the easiest riding railway that runs out of New-York.

The arrangements for celebrating the opening of the road yesterday were on the most liberal, not to say extravagant scale, and notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the people on the line of the road, particularly at the village of Whitestone, the terminus, aided in carrying them out with enthusiasm and success. On the arrival of the train at that place the excursionists were met by the entire population, women and children included, who with banners, evergreens, mottoes, and a brass band, formed a procession and escorted the party to the Whitestone House where a sumptuous dinner was prepared which would have done credit to DELMONICO. Among the notable features of the procession, were a carpenter's shop borne on wheels with the mechanics busily at work, the Whitestone boat club riding in a boat, a base ball club with the members in shirt sleeves and bearing their hats, and other representations of the enterprise, industry and Young Americanism of the borough of Whitestone. At the depot, which was gaily decorated with flags and evergreens, the party were welcomed by Colonel TALMADGE in a neat speech, which was fitly responded to by Mr. OPPENHUSEN. Hon. JOHN W. LAWRENCE presided at the banquet, and toasts were drank to the "Guests," to the "New Railroad," to "Railroads in general," to the villages of "Flushing," "College Point" and "Whitestone," to the "Press," to the "Ladies," &c.; and responded to by Mr. Henry Hegner, Mr. S. B. Parsons, Mr. Schlesinger, Mr. Oppenhusen, Sr. and Jr., Mr. Orange Judd, of the *American Agriculturist*, Mr. O'Brien, of the *Herald*, Mr. Meincke, of the *German Press*, Mr. Constable, of *Harper's Weekly*, Mr. Hinsdale, Mr. Locke, Mr. Graham, Mr. Koppe and many others.

The completion of this road brings that section of Long Island within less than an hour's ride of the business portion of the City, and adds a large and rapidly-increasing population to the suburbs of New-York.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

LINES.

Upon a day, no matter, here or there,
Sweet Philomel was singing, and the air
Was heavy with the breath of roses everywhere.

I sat and sang, as bees will hum in June
For humming's sake—vague preludes to no tune.
Songs without words, that yet come to an end too soon.

Unknowing care or joy, or love or pain—
Pain that is blessing, or love that is vain;
And asking but to rest, and hear the bird again.

Behind the copse the sun had died in fire,
When the last wail came—faint, but swelling higher—
As a soul o'ercome with passionate desire.

So, listening, aloud, all heedlessly,
I said, "O bird, teach half thy pain to me;
Thou shouldst not bear alone so great a misery!"

And when I turned, my prelude had an air,
My song found words, my careless heart found care;
And, ah! it was too late to pray another prayer.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

A LOVER'S QUARREL.

From Temple Bar.

PART I.

"And I say it isn't——"

"Fanny!"—a pause after the word, as if the speaker tried to get rid of a lump in his throat—"you're playing the fool; you've no more notion how I love you, than you have of the height you're standing at above the sea. I tell you, I'd rather see you lying down there, washed up by the tide, than know that you want to go back again to the beach of your own will, and be looked at by that lath-and-plaster fellow of a captain."

And yet, while the fierce words pass the young fisherman's lips, he takes a firm grasp of his companion's arm, lest some sudden movement should draw her nearer the giddy edge.

The sun had begun to set when these two, John Fry and Fanny Heywood, began to quarrel, and now he has just sunk into the purple bed of clouds risen up from the sea to receive him. There has been a scene of magnificent and fast-changing color: crimson, and purple, and gold—now by turns, now all at once—have held their places on the tender ground of chrysolite-green, fast fading into grey; though its final hue lingers among the rock-pools below the cliffs, mingled with rosy gleams that reflect themselves from scattered cloud-lines. The ragged perpendicular cliff rises some four hundred feet above the sea, and about a third way down its steep side runs the path or ledge on which the lovers stand. They care nothing for the sunset, nor for the exquisite scene below them. On the right the tiny village nestling in the gorge of high hills—on one side wooded to the base, on the other a precipice of rock rich in brown and purple shadows—every here and there in its depths revealing a glimpse of the white foaming river, that comes struggling and tumbling over huge gray stones to the sea; while further still on the right stretches a range of lofty cliffs, the hues of which mock the power of words to render, as successfully as they elude the painter's resources to depict—crimson, purple, violet of richest tones everywhere relieved by tufts of bright golden blossoms, and the fresh green of ladyfern that fringes the jagged edges.

John and Fanny have disputed before this evening, but only for a few sentences; and then a kiss from him, or a tear in her sweet eyes, has brought the matter to a standstill. But this quarrel wears a more serious aspect. John looks absolutely threatening. He is a strong, well-built young fellow, with a true South of England face—a face that is saturated with sunshine, that puts one in mind, all at once, of ripe August cornfields; and, taken in conjunction with his rich curly hair and beard, of October nuts and squirrels. But the deep black eyes, that match so well with this golden-brown, have none of their usual expression; they are full of angry gleams, and through his parted lips you can see his teeth set hard.

Fanny looks up, and meets this stern, compelling glance; meets it, too—as you may tell by the quiver of her rosy mouth—just when a loving name or a caress might have prevailed over the perverse spirit that was rising.

It is a puzzle that she has been able (living so near the sea) to keep her skin so white and delicate-looking. Her hair nearly matches her lover's, but her eyes are not so deep in color; there is a tinge of blue hazel in hers, that shines out with almost a golden glitter, as John takes hold of her arm. She thinks he means to make her prisoner.

"Let me go, will you? I'm not your wife yet, John: and I don't know that I ever will be."

He draws his hand away.

"Come, come, Fanny; you're talking nonsense now. I was a minute ago, maybe. Why should you and me quarrel about a thing which can't happen, if you'll only let yourself be guided——?"

The girl's eyes filled with sudden, angry tears.

"I'm not quarreling; I only say you don't put any trust in me. Why," (she tosses her head scornfully,) "even if I choose to go home by the beach, and Mr. Russell and Captain Standish are there, and they say a civil word to me—what am I the worse for it I'd like to know? I suppose you'd like me to wear a mask next, with just two holes to see out of. Everything that is pretty is looked at, you know it is, and why not girls as well as anything else? I say again, yours isn't what I call having trust in me—that it isn't."

The golden light is quenched in the tears, that fairly run over. Fanny's eyes now are almost as dark as her lovers, and tenderness seems to be swimming in them. If John could only have held out against them for two minutes, he might have made his own terms with the pretty, wayward, spoiled girl; but a sensible lover would be a phenomenon worthy of exhibition, and John was not a phenomenon.

The next minute he had Fanny in his arms, straining her to his heart, kissing off her tears, and calling himself a "rough, jealous fool" for having brought them there.

"No, John, you're not a fool, but you are jealous, you know you are; and if you go on like this when we're married, you'll break my heart, John," comes out of those pouting coral lips.

"I'll never be jealous unless you give me cause, Fanny," he says, his honest face growing grave again. "But, you see, men and women have different natures. You can fly in a passion and get out of it, all in no time, and be as sweet and smiling as if nothing had happened; but that is not the way with us—anyhow, it's not with such a sulky chap as me. Once I'm put up I get out of bounds, and as to seeing you laughing and talking with that young fool of a Captain—why, if I was to catch you at it, I don't know what I mightn't be tempted to —"

"You're threatening now, John." Fanny pouts, and draws herself away a little.

There is an uneasy look on her lover's face. He loves Fanny with all his heart and strength. He has known her from the time they went crab-hunting together among the rocks with the rest of the village children; and yet, though his heart is so fast bound to her that he could never tear it away, he has no sure trust in the wilful, bewitching girl. When he thinks of the future—Fanny as his wife and the mistress of his home—an undefined, shifting fear is apt to come between John and his certainty of happiness, a fear near akin to that he has felt among the treacherous quicksands further east when he has been seeking anchorage.

He answers, almost solemnly: "Am I threatening, darling? Then I don't mean it. I mean warning, not threatening. You see, I have'nt got so many words to fit my meanings to, as such a clever little lass as you, Fanny. All I mean is, I want to put it clear to you that when you're, maybe, meaning no harm, only a little teazing in play, you're playing with feelings a man can't keep under; it's as if the devil was let loose in me, I know. You don't think men murder one another of set purpose, do you, Fanny, when they're themselves?"

Fanny turns white, and retreats still further from the cliff's edge; then she gives a little forced laugh.

"I must say, John, you've got strange notions of pleasant talk; first, you scold me till I cry, and then you speak about murder. Now I must go home, and if you can't trust me to go by the beach, I'll take the long way over the cliffs. Are you satisfied now, Sir?"

Satisfied! John is radiant at such unexpected sweet submission, for the road on ahead over the cliffs is just two miles round for Fanny, and when they began to quarrel she had said nothing should induce her to go home unless she went by the beach, where, as John knew, Captain Standish and his friend are pacing up and down in front of the little bay. "You little duck!" he says, and John offers up a good deal of atonement in word and act, which Fanny receives with many smiles and blushes, and at last he lets her go.

"Why not go by the lane?" he asks.

Fanny nods. "I was just thinking so," she says, and she looks back over her shoulder, and smiles like an angel. John thinks.

But the smile fades out of her face more quickly than the rose color from those long ribbon-like cloud lines. By the time she reaches the end of the rock path her forehead is dinted with a frown.

The path ends its shelf-like course along the cliff, and slopes down to the left in a steep descent to the road leading to the beach; on the right it mounts as steeply to the upper part of the village. A lane with high hedges fringed with plumy fronds of ladyfern, and nearer the ground, rarer more minute kinds nestle like green tassels in the chinks of loose-piled masses of stone hidden by long satin strips of hart's tongue.

Fanny stands frowning still where the three ways meet. She is thinking about John.

"I don't believe he thinks half enough about me—he wouldn't dare be so masterful if he did!" And then (for a good intention repented of seldom gets a second hearing,) Fanny tells herself she is an idiot. "A nice slave I shall be when I'm married, if I'm never to look at any one or speak to any one but him. What's the use of good looks if they're all to be hidden out of sight?" and she hardens herself in this one idea, of her own beauty and the amount of admiration due to it.

She stands still, looking wistfully, down the steep lane to the beach. A sound of voices comes up to her, a hearty laugh, and then some words which bring a blush to her cheeks—a blush of pleasure; her lips part, and her head is thrown back saucily as two gentlemen come in sight sauntering up the path.

"By Jove! this is lucky."

Captain Standish takes his cigar out of his mouth, and says, "Good evening."

He is a tall fair youth, with pale hair and eyes; there is a washed-out look about him. Mr. Russell has a more manly aspect; he is short and thickset, something of the bull-terrier breed.

Fanny is in such a flutter of vanity and delight, that she hardly knows what is said to her, or what she answers. She has quite forgotten her intention of going straight home, and stands listening and laughing while the Captain talks.

PART II.

John stands listening too—just where Fanny left him—listening, and yet not hearing the querulous scream of the sea gulls at the foot of the cliff, dipping their black-tipped wings in the creaming curl of the waves, and then rising in sudden flight with fanning outspread feathers, or sinking again slowly as the air resists their pinions.

But John is not frowning. He smiles at himself. He thinks that he has wronged Fanny by his half-formed fears. "Dear little creature! how good and docile she is, after all! A girl's worth nothing if she hasn't a spirit of her own. Ah! at Bideford there'll be none of these fellows coming down to plague honest men!"

John Fry came back yesterday from Bideford: he has an uncle there, a fisherman, who has offered him a half share of his boat and his business for a very moderate compensation.

"John!—John Fry, I say! Hollo!—where are yo?"

A coast guard, in blue flannel and a shiny hat, comes running along the rocky ledge, as easily as if it were six feet wide.

He stops short when he sees John, sets his legs wide apart, and both hands go down to the bottom of his pockets.

"Well, Davie?"

"Look alive!" says Davie, with a red face, and jerking his thumb over his shoulder. "Yer wanted below; the Bideford boat is off the rocks, and there's one awanting yo."

"Wanting of me?"

John pulls off his wideawake, doubles it up, and then flattens it out with his strong brown hand; finally, this proceeding having failed to solve his perplexity, moves on to where Davie's thumb is pointing.

"There'll be a bit of a gale to-night afore the boat reaches Minehead," says Davie; and then he stands still and lights his pipe, while John Fry hurries down to the beach.

Unless he had scrambled down the face of the crag—a bold feat for even so fearless a climber—he must follow the path Fanny has taken, but he is not thinking about Fanny as he hurries along. His uncle at Bideford was an old man; he had already had one seizure, and this might be another. John had few friends or relations, but those he had he loved with the intensity of a deep strong nature, and his heart was full of anxious fear for his uncle; he had left him so well and hearty, and so full of warm sympathy with his nephew's happiness.

So that when John, in his headlong race, comes suddenly upon the group—or, rather, the pair, for Mr. Russell has moved off to a discreet distance—the young fisherman is so bewildered, that for an instant he stands in silent wonder.

For an instant only. It is quite dark in the narrow lane between those high fern-crowned hedges. Before one can note the changes that have come into the two faces, so near to each other—for Captain Standish's whiskers touch Fanny's cheek as he whispers—John's hand is on the captain's shoulder, and the captain stumbles backward into the hedge.

"Keep your distance, will you?" John says, fiercely; "that young woman is not free to listen to your foolery!"

He has grasped Fanny's arm while he speaks, and now he hurries her along with him back by the way he came.

Vehement action has calmed down the tempest of his anger. As he strides along, he is forcing himself to decide what he shall say to Fanny.

He has a dim remembrance of the point where he left Davie, and he stops short of that. The light has faded so completely that he can only just see Fanny's face plainly.

She is very white and trembling. She remembers what John said just now about murder, and as self is usually paramount in her thoughts, her terror is that he means to fling her over on to the sharp-pointed rocks below—terror so great, so paralyzing, that she cannot even shriek for help. Even if she could, her voice would be powerless against the wailing, screaming sea-gulls, and the roar of the waves as the wind lashes them into foaming heights.

But John has no mind to harm her. Spite of all, he loves her still, but he has learned at last to put trust in his own misgivings, instead of Fanny Heywood.

"Fanny," he says, in a choked voice, "I brought you here to tell you what must be said between us two."

He stops and tries to clear his voice, but it remains hoarse in spite of him. Fanny takes a little comfort, and looks up, but his stern set face brings back all her fear: she clasps her hands over her eyes, and cries out with terror.

The strong awful calm that had come to John after his first outburst gives way at the cry, and his anger breaks through like a ground swell, betokening how deep it lies hidden away.

"Be quiet!" he says, savagely, and then the sharp pain at his heart nerves him, as pain will nerve to self-mastery.

"Fanny, when I asked you if you could love me well enough to be my wife I thought of you as a man thinks of a true woman. I thought I wasn't worthy of your love, even though I gave you my heart and soul in exchange. I gave 'em you, Fanny; you have been first and foremost in every thought I've had since then. I'm not making a merit of so doing—I don't know as I can take them back. God knows how I love you still, but I'll not take a wife who's not content with the love I've got to give her, who'll not keep herself for me alone. I'll not put myself in the danger of marrying where I can't trust."

She had kept her eyes hidden, and he had not seen the shame and the sorrow that had filled them, but his last words stung her into sudden fire.

"Nobody asks you to," (her voice has the taunting ring in it he is least able to bear.) "I'm not likely to ask any man to marry me, Mr. Fry—least of all one whom I've made a great mistake by ever having anything to do with. I always felt I'd thrown myself away, and now I'm sure of it. I'm fit for something better than a fisherman's wife, I can tell you—a rough brute that has no manners for his betters. Let me go."

She pushes him, and at the same moment Davie lounges up.

"Did you hear a signal?" he says. "I'm thinkin' it came from beyond Hedden's Mouth. Come on and tell the Lieutenant. Why, man, where be ye going, off in the dark alone; 'ull help noane; wait and gie me a help wi' the lifeboat."

John only shook off the grasp his friend had laid on his coat, and hurried off into the darkness.

"Well, I'm blowed!" says Davie, "there'll be summut more than common amiss wi' a steady chap like that 'un afore he'd run a mucker along the cliff-edge in the dark." And Davie hurries back to tell the Lieutenant of the signal he fancies he has heard.

PART III.

That night no one but the children went to bed in the little fishing village.

At about eight o'clock Davie had spread the alarm of a ship off the Hedden's Mouth, and the danger was too well known not to rouse a stirring sympathy in all who heard the tidings. Lieutenant Roberts and his men had soon put off in the lifeboat, and more than one of the fishing boats had followed; though the sea was now so wild that some of the older men shook their heads and muttered that "It were a clean temptin' of Providence." Even in the upper village stray rumors of the excitement below kept folk waking.

Fanny Heywood lived alone with her father. He had been village schoolmaster, but was superannuated now, and almost childish; his chief ideas being the correctness and spotless condition of his clothing, and the beauty and irresistible charms of his daughter Fanny. He saw no use whatever in sitting up burning candle just because a ship had been so stupid as to get on the rocks, and he told his daughter she would do wisely if she went to bed too.

Fanny gave him a careless answer: but when he had fairly gone up stairs she placed herself at the window and looked out, in hopes of hearing news from some passer by.

The girl's heart was very heavy to-night. She had not said one word to her father. She had joked, and laughed, and tried to bear herself bravely; but the pent-up sorrow grew in its struggle to find vent—in the deep lone stillness it made her heart heavy as lead.

The night was very dark. Fanny put her head out of the lattice as she heard a far-off sound, and the wind swirling round the house in a wild gust blew her hair into her eyes. The sound came nearer, heavy and lumbering, not like a mere footstep.

"Who's there?" she calls, as it comes nearer; there is a strong sudden horror in her, though she could not have found a name for it.

"It's me—Davie. I be in a barfow from the rocks down yonder."

"He's fallen and smashed his ankle," says a deep voice, which Fanny recognises as that of the second in command of the coastguard station; "I had to come back, so I've brought him along."

"Is the ship safe?" says Fanny.

"Well, yes," (the man speaks sulkily;) "she cried out before she was hurt. 'There's one of the boats stove in that came out after the lifeboat."

Fanny's heart gives a sudden bound. "Is any one hurt besides Davie?" she says, in a faint, scared voice.

"Well, yes; and I must go on, Miss, now. I'm come in to fetch the doctor out to Joe Porter and another poor fellow—"

"Is John Fry down helping with you?" she says.

Davie strikes in; the gasping tone of Fanny's words had roused him.

"I'm not easy in my mind," he says. "John Fry left me all in a hurry to go off to the rocks, and there's no one seen or heard on him since. John's not the lad to stan' by wi' his hands in his pockets while folks is wanting help."

Before his words are spoken Fanny is out of the cottage door. She can see the two figures in the vague indistinct light—a light that seems fraught in itself with doubt and fear. With all her haste, that strange mechanical quality we call "habit" makes Fanny take down a shawl, which hangs in the passage, and wrap it round her head and shoulders as she runs into the road. She puts out her hand till it touches the coastguard's arm.

"Mr. Evans, tell any one you see to send help to the foot of the cliffs; and tell Lieutenant Roberts I'm gone there to look for John Fry."

"Gone alone—God help her!" But as he speaks there is nothing but the vague indistinct glimmer round Evans and his charge. Fanny has sped on far out of sight, down the steep fern-banked lane, lighter than it had been in the upper village, for the sea is before her.

She guesses that the fishermen are not gone to bed, and she knocks loudly at the first door she comes to.

An old man opens it, very old and feeble, with a face honeycombed with wrinkles. He has a lantern in his hand, and he holds it up to examine his visitor.

"Let me have it, Father Pugsley," says the girl, taking the lantern with a grasp he is powerless to resist. "If there's a man or a boy in the house with you, send them after me to the foot of Ragged Jack."

The wonderful power of instinct has told her that, if any harm has come to John, her conduct has caused it. She sees him hurrying along the cliff-path, when she left him with those taunting words on her lips. She knows every inch of the path, and John's loving, protecting care has taught her too well its dangers. At the foot of this massive pile of gray rocks, which the villagers call "Ragged Jack," the path seems to end suddenly—so abrupt is the angle it makes round the jagged mass. Fanny shudders when she thinks of the jutting-out crags below, and how much care and caution it would require, in the darkness, to follow the abrupt turns of the slippery, uneven path. This is scarcely a thought. She hurries on so fast that visions of what may have befallen her lover seem to lure her on to reach them as they move in bodily shape before her. At another time Fanny would have been frightened of the lonely darkness; now she heeds nothing but the longing to find her lover before any one else can reach him.

She is near the point, when a sudden gust of wind blows out her light—not for long. She has seen, as she carried it, that old Pugsley had left matches inside the lantern. But that moment of utter darkness, all alone on that giddy height, with the moaning, gulping sound of the hushing waves below, shakes Fanny from head to foot.

What if she cannot find him? What if he has fallen to the bottom of the cliff, and the hungry waves, ebbing back, have carried him along with them forever?

Her fingers grow unnerved and trembling—she cannot relight the lantern. Even if she finds him he will not be alive. He may be an undistinguishable mass of broken bones and wounds—too dreadful to think of.

Flame at last, and with it the girl's courage rekindles. She trembles still, but she draws her shawl more closely round her and goes forward, not so fast but more steadily.

There is a heart, after all, in her vain little body—a heart that almost, for the first time in her life, is speaking to her more of another than of herself—and the longing to help and comfort John for his own sake is overmastering any selfish dread.

She stops and holds the lantern high above her head. Just before her, black in the vague light, Ragged Jack stands out as if to stop her way. A sudden chill at her heart and she lowers her lantern to the path's edge. Fanny could never remember why she did this—it was a strong impelling instinct. She looks, and then she shrinks back, sick and white, against the rock-wall beside her. If John yet lives, he is lying below where she stands. The path is broken away, and there are signs that large bits of rock have been freshly loosened from its edge and hurled down to the sea.

And as the reality forces itself upon Fanny, that she must descend that fearful precipice alone in the darkness, face to face with the moaning, wailing sea—a moaning and wailing which echoes, heavily and hopelessly, every thought of terror—Fanny's courage flies in one long shuddering sigh, and she sinks on her knees sobbing.

The attitude, or a power beyond her, brings prayer to her lips: "Oh, my Father!—save him—help me!" The words seem to nerve her—perhaps they remind her she is not so helpless. She lies down on her face, and drags herself to the edge. "John!—John Fry!—John, darling! do you hear me?"

The wind is lulling fast, and her voice sounds clear through the night air.

No answer comes; the silence seems more awful, and the moan of the waves more awfully true in their foreboding.

Desperately, she raises herself, and sends her voice out in one loud piercing cry.

Then she strains her ear to listen.

Far off—seemingly as far as the [illegible] other side of Ragged Jack—an a[illegible] but in a sound of many voic[illegible] nearer, almost close, so it seems by contrast, a feeble whistle.

All her fears are gone; she only chides at her own delay. Still holding the lantern in one hand, she feels her way cautiously, foot by foot, down the cliff till she finds at last a standing place. She knows where she is now; the crag juts out here into a huge jagged rock, with a bush or two on it, and then goes sheer down to the sea.

Again, close beside her, the whistle sounds louder than before.

She calls, but no answer comes; and then she holds the lantern so that its light falls below her.

Close to her—so close that her next downward footstep would have been set on his face—John Fry is lying with shut eyes. He has been caught, seemingly, between the bushes growing on the edge, for only his head and chest are visible.

Fanny kneels down; she touches his face timidly with her hand, and then draws it back, shuddering.

"John!—John, darling! Open your eyes! Speak to me!"

He lies there as still as the gray rock, almost as cold. She forgets the danger of falling; she twines her arms round him; she murmurs to him, and presses warm kisses on his face.

"Oh, John, my darling!—my darling! Look at me just once; let me hear you say once you forgive my wickedness!"

She might as well cry to the rock itself; and yet, as she presses her lips on his, it seems as if some warmth lingered in them.

Suddenly she raises her head, and cries out loud for help. A strange sound has reached her. She listens breathlessly. Yes, they are coming. Overhead she hears voices, and, from the sea, the strong regular pull of oars.

John Fry was taken home alive, but there came weeks of anxious watching before he was able to walk, once more beside Fanny Heywood, to the scene of his fearful fall—and then he walked with crutches.

Fanny smiles brightly in her lover's face. She is trying to cheer the sadness that, spite of his efforts, clouds the strong man's eyes at times, for it is very hard to John Fry to realize that he is crippled for life; but under the girl's smiles, is a tender, subdued look new to her face. It may be that the bitter tears she has shed, during her long patient nursing, have left their trace—tears, not only of sorrow for her lover's sufferings, but of contrition for the part she had acted toward him.

"Fanny!" (John had stood in silence for some minutes beside the broken pathway) "I don't think you and I will quarrel again—will we, darling?"

He looks at her smiling, with his deep, loving eyes, and she tries to answer brightly; but the recollection of that foolish quarrel and its ending masters her, and tears come instead of words.

"Hush!" he whispers softly; "you'll spoil your sweet eyes, my darling, and they're my eyes now—at least they will be after Thursday."

Fanny hides the eyes on his shoulder. "Don't ask me to promise, darling," she whispers. "While you've been so ill I've learned more about myself than I ever thought to know. I wonder how you find anything to love in a girl who can put no trust in herself!"

There is no need to tell John's answer.

THREE MOMENTS.

Then was it written in the sky
And in the stars above,
That but three moments should be given
To me for life and love.

One moment for us to meet,
And one to part, and then
One moment for a rainbow dream
To melt in tears again.

Yes, thus 'twas written in the sky,
'Twas thus the stars decreed,
And we, far parted, wander on
Where'er these stars may lead.

But there's a happy distant land
Where the bonds of fate are riven,
And there we two shall meet again
Beyond the starry Heaven.

—*From the German.*

CROMWELL AS A BOY.—With plenty of talent, he as yet lacked that without which talent is but of little avail—diligence and application. "Sometimes," says HEATH, "he would study hard for a week or two, and then play truant, rob the orchards of the farmers, damage their trees, break down their hedges, enter their inclosures, and finally behave himself so outrageously that frequent complaints to his father were the consequence, which usually ended in his being soundly thrashed by the enraged parent." He is said to have displayed much talent of another kind, as a performer of school plays. These generally took place just before the holidays. In one, called "The Five Senses," he is said to have been most successful in the character of *Tacitus, the Sense of Feeling*—a part he was no doubt well qualified to illustrate, from the frequent rehearsals he endured from the cane in the hands of Dr. BEARD and his father. * * There is every reason to fear that his extravagant dissipation exceeded all former limits, a love of gambling being added to his other vices. After a residence in town of a few months, he appears to have given up the study of the law; and, his debts increasing, he withdrew to his native town, once more to renew his former friendships, so dreaded by his mother, and to continue his vicious courses, wasting the parental estate, says HEATH, in his debaucheries; "tippling, running up a score and quarreling so that few durst keep him company." His chief weapon was the quarter-staff, and few could contend with him in the skill with which he used it about the heads of the tinkers and peddlers, his companions at the public houses he frequented. On these occasions, he was the terror of all the alewives in Huntingdon and the neighborhood, who, when they saw him coming, would cry out, "Here comes young CROMWELL; shut up your doors!"—*Life of Oliver Cromwell, by J. K. Andrews.*

FISHING FOR HERRING.—Did you ever go out for a night with the herring fishers? If you can stand cold and wet, you would enjoy the thing hugely, especially if you have a boating mind. Imagine yourself on board a west-country smack, running out of Boisdale Harbor with the rest of the fleet. It is afternoon, and there is a nice fresh breeze from the southwest. You crouch in the stern by the side of the helmsman, and survey all around you with the interest of a novice. Six splendid fellows, in various picturesque attitudes, lounge about the great, broad, open hold, and another is down in the forecastle boiling coffee. If you were not there, half of these would be taking their sleep down below. It seems a lazy business, so far; but wait! By sunset the smack has run fifteen miles up the coast; many of the fleet still keep her company, steering thick as shadows in the Summer twilight. How thick the gulls gather yonder! That dull plash ahead of the boat was the plunge of a solan goose. That the herrings are hereabout, and in no small numbers, you might be sure, even without that bright phosphorescent light which travels in patches in the water to leeward. Now is the time to see the lounging crew dart into sudden activity. The boat's head is brought up to the wind, and the sails are lowered in an instant. One man grips the helm, another lugs out the back rope of the net, a third the "skunk," or body, a fourth is placed to see the buoys clear and heave them out, the rest attend forward, keeping a sharp lookout for other nets, ready, in case the boat should run too fast, to steady her by dropping the anchor a few fathoms into the sea. When all the nets are out, the boat is brought bow on to the net, the "swing" (as they call the rope attached to the net) secured to the smack's "bits," and all hands then lower the mast as quickly as possible. The mast lowered, secured, and made all clear for hoisting at a moment's notice, and the candle lantern set up in the iron stand made for the purpose of holding it, the crew leave one lookout on deck, with instructions to call them up at a fixed hour, and turn in below for a nap in their clothes. Day breaks, and every man is on deck. All hands are busy at work, taking the net in over the bow, two supporting the body, the rest hauling the back rope, save one, who takes the net into the hold, and another who arranges it from side to side in the hold to keep the vessel even. Tweet! tweet! that thin cheeping sound, not unlike the razor-like call of the bat, is made by the dying herrings at the bottom of the boat. The sea to leeward, the smack's hold, the hands and arms of the men, are gleaming like silver. As many of the fish as possible are shaken loose during the process of hauling in, but the rest are left in the net until the smack gets to shore. Three or four hours pass away in this [illegible] and tiresome work. At last, however, [the n]ets are all drawn in, the mast is hoisted, [th]e sail set, and while the cook plunges below to make breakfast, the boat makes for Loch Boisdale. Everywhere on the water, see the fishing boats making for the same bourne, blessing their luck or cursing their misfortune, just as the fortune of the night may have been. All sail is set, if possible, and it is a wild race to the market.—*All the Year Round.*

A PASHA AND HIS HAREM.

The most illustrious and important of the passengers on board the *Minich* (writes a correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*,) is a Pasha, who is escorting his harem from Constantinople to Alexandria. Of the eight saloons, the doors of which open upon our narrow cabin, six are occupied by the Pasha and his family—or, to speak more accurately, his families, for they are many. The Irishman, when he was carried in a sedan chair with no bottom to it, remarked that, but for the honor of the thing, he might as well have walked. I might almost say that, though I have had the privilege of a berth in a separate saloon, I might as well, but for the honor of the thing, been an inmate of the Pasha's harem. As I sit in the cabin writing, the door of each of the various saloons opens in turn, and, with the utmost wish not to see, I cannot help becoming acquainted with the most intimate details of the inner life of the seraglio. In every pantomime there is a stock scene in which a house is shown upon the stage with any number of doors in the façade, and as fast as one shuts another opens. I often fancy that I am the solitary spectator of a pantomime in which clown and columbine, harlequin and pantaloon, have attired themselves *à la Turque* for my especial entertainment. The *dramatis personæ*, as far as I have been able to grasp the plot of the play, are as follows: The chief actor, manager and director is the Pasha himself. I don't think I ever saw a man so fat for his height, or so short in stature for his girth. When he is *en déshabille*, he looks for all the world like one of the Chinese mandarin figures which are placed upon chimney-pieces, and nod perpetually. Dressed in a chintz bedgown, festooned round his waist—or what was once his waist—with a red sash, the lower half of his round figure is twice the bulk of his upper. When in full attire he wears a green robe lined with fur, a green turban, and a diamond ring with a stone so large that I cannot but doubt its genuineness. His face would be handsome if it were not so distended with fat; his eyes are bright, his skin white; and I should question whether, unwieldy as he is, he is much over forty. He looks intelligent, and as good-humored as a man well can be who loves a quiet life and is worried all day long by any number of wives. They tell me on the boat that he has four legitimate spouses; but, beside them, what with concubines, slaves and servants, he has at least a dozen women who have a vested right to his attention. The four wives—the lawful ones I mean—are of various ages. There is an old wrinkled beldame who has a cracked voice and a terrible tongue, and who spends her time trotting about with her vail all awry over her face, chattering perpetually and scolding everybody she comes across. The second wife is a woman well on toward forty, with a face already assuming the nutcracker shape, and with a sharp, sour look which years are sure to develop. Wife number three is a dark, sallow brunette, with bold flashing eyes, and the look of a woman able to hold her own in any position in which she may be placed; while the better half—or better eighth I suppose I ought to say—number four, is a young, sprightly, dark-eyed damsel of nineteen or twenty, who wears lavender kid gloves with four buttons, and has a white silk parasol lined with black lace, and a veil so tightly bound round her straw sailor's hat that you might take her for a European lady. Each of these four dames has her own separate suite of servants, and most of them have children and nurses, though to whom the families belong I have not been able to discover. There are two pretty fair little children—a boy and a girl—of whom the Pasha is extremely fond. He is always feeding them with cakes, sweets and fruit, and they have their abode in the largest saloon, where is also a baby in arms. But, besides, there is a dark little boy somewhat older, to whom nobody pays much attention, and who is more or less in everybody's way, and evinces a disposition to be friendly with the Giaour which is not to be observed in his more favored playmates. It is easy enough to guess that he is the Ishmael of the household, though who is the Hagar I cannot tell. It may be the pretty soft-eyed woman I sometimes catch a glimpse of peeping through the chinks of the doorway, and who, for some reason or other, never appears on deck. But this is surmise only. There are any number of female servants—one of them being a tall negress, dressed in white; the other women who are perpetually trotting to and fro from one saloon to another, and whose faces can scarcely be seen under the blue cotton shawls, which they keep folded close over their faces. The service between the harem and the outer world is conducted by three body servants. The highest in dignity is a black eunuch—very tall and hideously ugly, with protruding under jaw, a nose flattened to his face, and immense blubber lips, who spends his time perpetually in one saloon or in another, but only waits upon the ladies, in the way of bringing food or lighting their pipes, as a matter of favor and condescension. Next in rank comes a good-looking young fellow, with a trim mustache, who acts as a sort of major-domo and valet to the Pasha, who is on the best of terms with all the ladies, and is always talking with them through the doors, and fetching and carrying for them, though he never enters the saloons—at any rate, when anybody is looking. And last, not least, there is a wretched little scrub of any age between ten and twenty, a sort of Turkish "Smike," who acts as nursemaid to all the children, is bullied by all the nurses, cuffed by the eunuch, and run off his legs by everybody, till I wonder sometimes that he does not make a hole in the water and betake himself to a better world. Possibly on shore his life is not so hard as it is on board ship, where all his mistresses are cross, bored, and out of temper. I hope so, at any rate, for the credit of human nature. But, even with the assistance of his male attendants, the life of the Pasha is by no means an easy one. There is always something going wrong in some one of the cabins, and the podgy little man has to puff down from the deck scores of times during the day to set things aright below stairs. The steward tells me that during all his voyages in the Levant he has never traveled with a party of Turkish ladies who were quiet or well-behaved. Depend upon it, the days are not always halcyon days even for a Pasha of many tails. All through the morning the cabin is in a state of perpetual worry and confusion. Some article of toilet is wanted, or an excursion has to be made to somebody else's cabin, or the pipe has gone out, or the contents of the water jugs exhausted, or the beds have to be made, or the breakfast has not appeared in due order, or the children are crying; and for one cause or another there is a perpetual rapping at the doors, a jibbering and rustling all the midday hours. There is an end to everything, even to a scolding woman's tongue; toward midday, when the heat is stifling, there is a sort of siesta on board the boat; and when the noonday sleep is over, the Pasha quits the saloon where the chief wives are assembled, and comes forth in the glory of his green robes and turban, has his narghile brought up on deck, squats upon a carpet and smokes placidly. Then, after a little time, the ladies of the harem come up, escorted by servants, laden with folds of shawls; and after much arranging and rearranging of pillows and cushions, they, too, seat themselves apart in a sort of circle, within the range of the Pasha's eyes, and smoke cigarettes, or even chibouks, and drink coffee and use their eyes freely.

THE GIANT GUARDS.—The months rolled rapidly on, and FRITZ, the future FREDERICK the Great, having entered his fourteenth year, was appointed by his father, in May, 1725, Captain in the Potsdam Grenadier Guard. This giant regiment has attained world-wide renown, solely from the peculiarity of its organization. Such a body of men never existed before, never will again. It was one of the singular freaks of the Prussian King to form a grenadier guard of men of gigantic stature. In the prosecution of this senseless aim not only his own realms were ransacked, but Europe and even Asia were explored in search of giants. The army was with FREDERICK WILLIAM the great object of life, and the giant guard was the soul of the army. This guard consisted of three battalions, 800 in each, 2,400 in all. The shortest of the men were nearly seven feet high. The tallest were almost nine feet in height. They had been gathered, at an enormous expense, out of every country where they could be found. No greater favor could be conferred upon the King than to obtain for him a giant. Many amusing anecdotes are related of the stratagems to which the King resorted to obtain these mammoth soldiers. Portraits were painted of all of them. FREDERICK WILLIAM paid very little regard to individual rights or to the law of nations if any chance presented itself by which he could seize upon one of these monster men. Reigning in absolutism compared with which the despotism of Turkey is mild, if he found in his domains any young woman of remarkable stature, he would compel her to marry one of his giants. It does not, however, appear that he thus succeeded in perpetuating a gigantic race.

Prussian recruiters were sent in all directions to search with eagle eyes for candidates for the Potsdam Guard. Their pay was higher than that of any other troops, and they enjoyed unusual privileges. Their drill and discipline were as perfect as could by any possibility be achieved.—*Frederick the Great, in Harper's for October.*

TO MY LOVE.

Her eyes are almond-shaped and flashing,
Brighter far than faulchions clashing;
Dancing like the brooklet plashing
Down its rocky mountain-bed.

Upon her cheeks see roses blushing;
Her voice is like a fountain gushing,
Blent with the bulbul's note when hushing
All the grove with thrilling plaint.

Ah, me! what lithe and stately motion,
As though a bark should ride o'er ocean!
Oh! she can win a life's devotion
From whoe'er she will, I trow.

Her smile is like the sun, that chases
Storm-clouds from wintry sky; her face is
So moulded, as if all the graces
Had conspired to make her fair.

And shall I make this peerless creature
Read love for me in ev'ry feature?—
Ah! surely, I must needs first teach her
To believe she's less divine!

Yet costly gems shine more by setting,
Thence oftentimes fresh charms begetting;
Cease then, my heart, thine idle fretting—
Thou canst match her love with thine.

—*Temple Bar.*

IN BABYLAND.

Condensed from Saint Pauls.

"Nursery, Sir?" said an affable policeman; "first turning to the left—house with brown wire blind, green shutters and three steps." The guardian of the public peace had evidently an eye for color, or he might have saved some needless scrutiny of doors and windows by simply mentioning that an inscription on the house-front would enlighten any one, capable of reading his mother-tongue in six-inch letters, as to the object of his search. The institution further invites attention to its speciality by a notice on either side of its doorway, to the following effect: "Children under three years, one penny; children over three years, twopence." "Twopence!" we exclaim in our most scathing tone, as we think what it has cost to fetch up our little Jack to his present form. "If they pretend to say that they can keep children for twopence a day, it is all rubbish;" and then we fall to, musing upon the table exploits of certain four-year-olds of our acquaintance, and become hopelessly entangled in mental arithmetic as to how many diurnal twopences would content our own nursery baker and milkman, let alone draper, shoemaker, coal merchant, doctor and the rest, not forgetting Jane's wages, and a weekly tribute to dyspepsia in the shape of lollipops and cakes.

So we pull the bell with a savage energy, that is meant to record our fixed conviction that any one who offers to carry out the nursery programme of feeding, clothing and tending youngsters as aforesaid must do it on baby-farming principles, and get mighty little by the job after all. Our virtuous indignation has hardly had time to explode itself before the door is opened by a moon-faced girl, in a clean print dress and closely-fitting cap, suggestive of French or Flemish markets, and tied—where all good honest caps were wont to be tied—under the chin. She looks most provokingly good-tempered as we make her the bearer of our card and compliments to the Lady Superior, with a request that we may be permitted to inspect her institution for babies, adding a touch of irony to the last expression, which, we flatter ourselves, would have found its way between the joints of the harness if its point had not been turned in process of transmission. Yes; we see our folly now. You might just as well aim your last new joke straight at the head of a rhinoceros as to hope to impress that dumpling of a serving-maid with a sense of anything but doing good-humoredly whatever her hand finds to do.

"Please to step in," is all that the occasion demands; so here we are across the border of babyland, or, to speak more correctly, seated on a deal chair with rather more than the proper share of knots in its composition, and surveying a clean, but barely furnished room. Soon the door opens, and a middle-aged lady in a secular-looking bonnet and shawl advances with a cheery greeting, and inquires whether we would like to see the nursery. That, we politely intimate, is the object of our visit. So she briskly throws off her shawl, and declares herself ready to attend us. As she hands us the visitors' book, in which we are invited to inscribe our names,—a little precaution, possibly, against evil-minded strangers departing with a baby or so concealed about their persons,—we have a moment's leisure to look into her soft gray eyes, and begin to think that if, by any lucky accident, we have caught the Mother Superior of the baby-home disguised in the habiliments of the world, the lines of the youngsters will have fallen in pleasant places. If ever a face in this world could tell its meaning, the one before us spoke of a mild and tender rule.

"We had better begin at the back, for it is there that the children are received, and you would like to see our work from the beginning." So we stepped out into a courtyard which opened by a swing door into a network of alleys.

At this moment the swing-door of the yard was pushed open with a jerk, and a slatternly woman without a bonnet, and leading a child of about three years old, shambled across to a bell-handle conspicuously placed on the back wall of the establishment. A sturdy pull was immediately answered by a sliding panel being drawn back, through which the child was handed to a nurse, who at once saluted grimy little Fred as an ancient friend. The regulation penny having been dropped into an adjoining money-box, the ill-favored woman took her departure to spend the rest of the day, as our guide informed us, among a circle of congenial friends in a neighboring taproom.

"How comes it, then," we inquire, "that she is careful enough about her child to bring it here?"

"Oh! she began to do it when she had some washing, and now that she has fallen into the wretched state in which you see her, a kind person pays for the poor little fellow. You see how dirty and tattered he is."

We certainly had observed these points, and had likewise noticed that the urchin was by no means as reluctant to leave his own mother as in duty bound he should have been. His unfilial behavior entirely destroyed the effect of a jokelet that we had been privately preparing, as to the propriety of the trap-door being labeled Bochim, by reason of the infant tears that must needs bedew it. But not a drop did Master Freddy shed. So we were obliged, somewhat constrainedly, to inquire whether a good deal of howling did not, as a rule, celebrate matutinal importations.

"Not at all," said our conductress. "A new child is sure to cry on his first admission, and now and then he may make others discontented for an hour or two. But, generally speaking, he is so glad to find himself among toys and playmates, that he gives us no kind of trouble. We have had one or two fractious children, to be sure, who have been spoilt at home; but tact and patience in the end prevail."

"Tact and patience!" we murmur to ourselves, and wonder whether the terms include those shakings and bumpings which our invaluable Jane-of-the-nursery upholds as the sovereign remedy for all infantine frailties and disasters whatsoever.

But here we are inside the nursery walls, not *via* the baby-trap, but, as beseems our figure, through the back-door which opens to nothing but a written order from the ruling powers. Yes, and here is our little Freddy again, up to his middle in a warm-bath, and splashing and blowing like a young porpoise. The room, like everything else in the house, is as clean as incessant soap and sand can make it. The floor is bare—it would be a shame to cover up anything so white—and the furniture consists of three or four zinc baths of various sizes, and about as many chairs. Each child is brought in here immediately on its arrival, and its clothes are taken off, tied up in a bundle, and hung on a peg against the wall, with a ticket attached to them corresponding with the number borne by their owner on the nursery books. Its name and address, it should be observed, are entered in a ledger, and, when they can be obtained, the occupation and wages of the parents.

"And do you make no distinction of religious denomination?"

"None whatever. In the course of a twelvemonth all forms of believers—and of unbelievers, too, for the matter of that—find representatives within our walls. No child is rejected on any ground whatever—unless there is a suspicion of a cutaneous disorder, in which case he is kept back for medical inspection."

We have arrived just in time to see our friend Freddy's scanty and, we are bound to add, cloudy garments, folded together with as much ceremony as if they were owned by the blood-royal, and to superintend the rubbing and combing that succeed the bath. This done, a complete set of just such clothes as the child of a bettermost kind of mechanic might wear are produced, and our little friend is transformed into as clean and healthy a sample of his kind as the most exacting connoisseur in baby points would desire to see.

The bathing operation, it should be mentioned, is dexterously conducted by a strapping girl of sixteen or so, attired in precisely the kind of dress that every nurse, who does not aim at sinking her own identity in a feeble imitation of drawing-room skirts and ribbons, might copy with advantage. A close cap, cut after a French model, and setting off to amazing advantage a pair of ruddy cheeks, a colored print frock and a white apron, reaching from the shoulders to the feet, with list slippers worn over ordinary shoes, make up a seemly and serviceable costume.

Master Freddy's toilet being now complete, and a parting touch having been administered to a favorite curl on the top of his head, the nurse catches him in her arms, and carries him up stairs, for babyland proper begins on the first floor, and we have hitherto only been skirting the borders. As we prepare to follow, we notice that the bathroom is adorned with a double row of little bundles, like that belonging to Freddy, which are dangling from the walls. These are the clothes of some five-and-thirty little ones up stairs, whose ablutions have already been performed with Mohamedan precision.

The house clothes in which the children are always dressed on admission—from the long robe of a six weeks' infant to the frock and pinafore of the sturdy youngster of as manny summers—we subsequently discovered to be of every color known to the drapery bazaar. They are under the charge of a lady who makes the wardrobe her special business, and reigns supreme over drawers and presses that might supply a moderate sized town with baby-clothes for a twelvemonth. Nearly the whole are presents, some of them memorials of little darlings that never lived to want them, and not a few bearing tokens of having done duty in lordly nurseries. Every article, we notice, is neatly marked "The Good Shepherd." No attempt is made to enforce uniformity either of shape or texture—a very sensible regulation, which avoids the distressing air of monotony which the adoption of a single type of dress must necessarily insure.

"We like bright colors," said our conductress; "they are good for children; and we never allow black or sombre tints even in the gowns of our nurses."

Any stores of wisdom that might have distilled from our lips in recognition of the prudence of this sumptuary enactment were unfortunately lost to posterity by a circumstance apparently so trivial as the opening of a door. The truth is that our guide, who was a few inches in front, had no sooner shown herself on the threshold of a large room on the first floor, than a crowd of little urchins of all sizes, shapes and colors, came tumbling toward her in such confusion that our majestic legs, vested in a holiday specimen of the tailor's art, became an impromptu breakwater for the infant tide. A couple or so, beaten out of time by their seniors, are performing some serpentine evolutions on the floor, and are spared the waste of a good deal of power by the lady of the house catching them up in her arms and administering a good kiss all around. Here was a nursery "row" with a vengeance. But everybody was in high good humor, and there was no pinching, or screaming, or kicking—no, nor sulking, either. It was right-down fun, and nothing else. So when our guide had bestowed a recognition upon the most irrepressible of her friends, and had fondled half a dozen or so who demanded instant hugging, we were presented in due form to the head nurse. And here let us at once relieve our minds by chronicling that the mere appearance of this functionary—supposing that she sits in a chair all day, like a Chinese idol, and did nothing—would be a permanent guarantee for the easy good nature which is the dominant feature of the place. If the roundest and rosiest housewife that Dutchman ever painted were suddenly to step out of the canvas and plant herself in the midst of a group of romping children; and if, moreover, instead of being stolid and lazy, she were to roll round the room in merry pursuit of her vivacious little charge, some idea might be gained of the quaint and cheery personage that now bobbed a curtsey in acknowledgment of our presence.

There are three under-nurses, we ascertained: one a middle-aged woman, who bears rule in the nether regions amidst a perpetual savor of soap suds and flat-irons; for every article that is used in the house is washed on the premises. The others are active girls of eighteen or twenty, who are undergoing a course of special training to fit them for nursery work in private families.

The room in which we are now standing is large and airy; but with the exception of some highly-colored prints upon the walls, as bare of furniture as those upon the basement floor. It does not even boast a table—a circumstance that grievously perplexes us when we are told that all the meals are eaten here. Why even the conventional baby-chair, without which—on the authority of our nursery-Jane—no creditable establishment is complete, is not to be discovered! But stop; there must be some mystery in a kind of rail, about a foot high, which runs along one side of the room, and fences off a strip of floor, say a yard and a half in width; and as at this moment one of the nurses is seating a row of children upon the ground with their backs against the wood-work, while an eager and expectant air pervades the line of upturned faces, we are evidently in the fair way of getting at an important secret of the baby-home. Twenty pair of little hands are now prettily joined together in an attitude of devotion as the head nurse repeats a short grace, and the Amen has hardly died away when a kitchen maid makes her appearance with a tray of steaming basins. This, then, is the "manger," where the lambs of the Good Shepherd are called together to eat. We are, of course, invited to taste the dinner, which turns out to be Scotch broth—none of your grease and water, with a few lumps of bread floating disconsolately on the top, but a savory compound, in which meat and vegetables have been used with no niggard hand. Having duly certified our approval, one of the nurses passes down the row of children, basin in hand, administering a spoonful to each as she goes. There appears to be no limit to the meal, except the inability of the diners to eat any more, for the patient attendant moves quietly up and down the line until little heads are shaken in sign of having had enough. Grace is then said again, the youngsters are hoisted over the rail, crumbs and spots are carefully wiped from the floor, and dinner is complete.

Breakfast and tea, we are told, are managed in exactly the same manner, milk and bread and butter being substituted for broth, or whatever else may compose the dinner, with the occasional addition of biscuits, cake, and even eggs. This is independent of any chance supplies that may be imported by sympathetic visitors. Thus, then, three substantial meals,—the food being in all cases of the best procurable quality,—are alloted to each, besides special provision for delicate cases.

But sleep is becoming the order of the day. Towel and basin in hand, a nurse has chased into a corner as many of the youngesters as she can catch—like a shepherd making short dives among his flock—and when mouths and fingers have been purified, the smaller children are led into an adjoining room, which has a space railed off, from end to end, into which a mattress is fitted. In other respects it is exactly like the "manger" of the eating room. Along this the children are now laid, side by side—heads to the wall and feet to the rail; and when they can be induced to cease their game of romps, and shut their eyes, with as much assumption of seriousness as if an afternoon nap were a solemn obligation that they owed to society, blankets are spread over the row; and if you peep into

the darkened room ten minutes afterward, the chances are that pretence has given way to reality, and that they are all sound asleep. A curly-wigged head may now and then pop up to see what is the matter, but for an hour to come silence reigns in babyland. The elder children, who are supposed to have outgrown the post-meridian snooze, are marched off to infant school—the charge of which is included in the daily twopence—till tea-time; while a select knot, who, for some reason best known to themselves, will neither sleep nor learn, are busily engaged on the floor of the eating room in architectural experiment with a box of wooden bricks.

"But the babies?" we somewhat nervously inquire, for all our infant specimens had hitherto shown a decided capacity for chasing us across rooms and down passages at a good round trot; and a suspicion had begun to dawn upon us that the nursery was, after all, only a sort of easy-going infant-school, where, by some happy coincidence, everybody was particularly clean, good-tempered, and full of romps.

"Have you any real babies? Like—Like—" We falter, not knowing exactly how to get out of the mess into which a perverse habit of asking questions was forcing us headlong.

"Like these, do you mean?" inquired our guide, as she opened the door of another room and revealed one, two, three, four, five, six wicker cradles, as white as if they had that very morning been washed in milk; each of which had its tiny occupant nestling among bedclothes that would do credit to the best arranged private nursery that it was ever our fortune to see.

"Fit for a prince, madam," was all that we could say; and for once, at least, that somewhat hyperbolic form of praise did not express a word too much.

A nurse was seated in a rocking-chair, engaged in that complicated and—as it always seemed to us—perilous operation, familiarly known among matrons as "giving the bottle," while a precocious youngster on a pillow at her feet was with much gravity and deliberation adminstering a similar instrument to himself.

"But you do not pretend that all this can be done for a penny, or even twopence a day?" we exclaimed.

"No; certainly not. In the first place nearly all the toys and clothes are presents; and a kind lady sends us several quarts of new milk every week straight from her own cow. But making fair allowance for all contributions, each child costs us something like sixpence a day."

"Then you must have had quite a little capital to begin with."

"Not at all. We started with exactly a pound in hand; and to prevent running into debt, we determined to balance our accounts once a week. No sooner was it spread abroad that we were trying to do something for the infants of the poor in a street that no respectable woman would care to enter, than people seem to have been seized with the desire of seeing what we were doing. So visitors began to arrive, and as none of them came empty-handed, we soon got on well enough."

Here, then, is an institution, established without parade in the very heart of a working district, and maintained without any noisy appeals to the charitable trumpet, where a mother may leave her child for the day with the certainty that for a less sum than she can pretend to keep it at home, it will be properly housed and tended. Something, too, is gained by the discovery that complete success in a work of special tact and delicacy is attainable without a milk-and-water imitation of conventual regulations. If mere personal security during the day-hours from burns, and scalds, and contusions were all that is achieved, any one who has taken the trouble to inquire into infant casualties among the poor will set it down as no light social gain. But when cleanliness, order, decency, and, above all, tenderness, are the vital characteristics of the house, and when good feeling, kind nursing, and skillful doctoring are added, it is easy to see that babyland must exercise a healthy influence far beyond the limits of its remotest borders.

In the Gaming Rooms at Wiesbaden.—A terrible scene—often painted, and never painted too strongly—often cursed, and never cursed too deeply. Stupid to a degree in its stolid, skilless work—fatal to a degree in its ceaseless, hungry greed for gain. Who can refrain from condemning it? Who has not condemned it, with a heart and soul fitting a man made in the image of the Great Creator? And shall I add my faltering testimony to the overwhelming evidence, branding the fatal table as fit only for the fare of the Devil—the banquets of Hell; shall I wend my wavering steps in the path trodden by great thinkers and eloquent authors; shall I lift the sword wielded so often by mightier soldiers than I; shall I hold the lance so often guided by greater champions than it will ever be my fate even to squire? It seems presumptuous, and yet it shall be done.

The Englishman took his place at the table, and looked around him as if in search of some one he knew. His eyes rested first upon a poor old lady, who watched the roulette as it whirled round with breathless anxiety. She sighed as she lost, and her hand trembled as she pushed another thaler from her poor little heap on to a number, and then waited once more for the sharp "whirr" of the ivory ball—so small and yet so fatal—to tell her if she had won a new dress, to replace the threadbare robe she wore, or had lost—a dinner! As he watched her, a pale-faced girl came up to her and seemed to implore her to come away, and then the old woman, with tearful eyes and trembling voice, recounted her loss, and explained the reason of her bad luck. And even while she spoke, the greedy ball had robbed her of her paltry coin, and she eagerly reached forward to stake another thaler on the *rouge!* Next his eyes rested upon a beautiful woman dressed in white silk, and wearing jeweled rings on her fingers, and costly lockets on her cold passionless bosom, who swept her gold toward the figure that last had won, and waited calmly, almost scornfully, for the voice of the croupier to declare the next winning number. She lost, and another heap of gold was pushed by the rake she held in her hand to the spot she fancied, and then she waited once more for the monotonous voice of the croupier. Calm as the waveless sea on the surface, a very tempest of wild emotions were holding their revels in her heart; and she played on as she had played for hours gone by—as she would play for hours to come. Then he looked at a young girl scarcely eighteen, with flushed cheeks and eyes unnaturally bright, who trembled with fierce excitement as she won, who glared like a wild beast when she lost, who was no longer sane in the ecstasy or despair of the moment, who had heart, thought, soul only for the ever-moving ivory ball—ears, brain, understanding only for the monotonous voice of the croupier. Then one of his countrymen attracted his notice. A young Englishman, drawn to the table by lack of employment or want of amusement, was playing with great zeal and zest. He was winning largely, and as he played, the woman in the white dress turned her cold passionless eyes toward him, and backed his luck as she would have backed the chance of a race-horse, or staked her money in the city. And opposite the Englishman was a desperate German, who had won largely (like the Englishman facing him) yesterday, and who was pale, cold and ruined to-day! And round about these figures were abandoned women and dishonored men, princes and sharpers, maidens and leaders of the *demimonde*, ladies and brutes, elbowing one another, pushing one another in the great equality of the search after gold—the unhallowed republic of Mammon!—*From "Fallen Among Thieves" in Britannia.*

The Canadian Girls' Accomplishments.—Their capacity for amusement is immense. They delight in getting up "tobogginiņg" parties, the object of which consists in sliding down, at the pace of an express, steep inclines of hard snow, eighty or a hundred feet high, seated on a strip of birch bark. Balls they revel in; indeed, so devoted are they to dancing, that when there is no regular party going on, some one sends round and asks friends to drop in after dinner, and a little dance is improvised, which is quite as pleasant as a more formal affair. Lastly, let us pay homage to their greatest charm of all, their skating. A man, who was rather fascinated by a little colonist, whom he feared would scarcely be greeted with open arms by his friends at home, said to me, "You see, old fellow, if I could only introduce her to my people, when she is cutting an eight backwards, I'd propose to her like a shot." Standing on the platform, which surrounds the "ruck," and watching a crowd of pretty girls in the most piquant of fur caps and the nattiest of boots, gliding through a quadrille, or whirling round in a valse, to the music of one of the military bands, is indeed a treat, and you straightway marvel how you could ever have enjoyed, last Winter in England, the task of supporting a lady novice, whose ankles persisted in twisting about with a flexibility perfectly appalling, and who every moment made frantic clutches at you, which usually resulted in a general downfall.—*Once a Week.*

SAINTE-BEUVE.

BY MATTHEW ARNOLD.

This is neither the time nor the place to attempt any complete account of the remarkable man whose pen, busy to the end, and to the end charming and instructing us, has within the last few weeks dropped from his hand forever. A few words are all that the occasion allows, and it is hard not to make them words of mere regret and eulogy. Most of what is at this moment written about him is in this strain, and very naturally; the world has some arrears to make up to him, and now, if ever, it feels this. Late, and as it were by accident, he came to his due estimation in France; here in England, it is only within the last ten years that he can be said to have been publicly known at all. We who write these lines knew him long and owed him much; something of that debt we will endeavor to pay, not, as we ourselves might be most inclined, by following the impulse of the hour and simply praising him, but, as he himself would have preferred, by recalling what in sum he chiefly was, and what is the essential scope of his effort and working.

Shortly before Sainte-Beuve's death appeared a new edition of his *Portraits Contemporains*, one of his earlier works, of which the contents date from 1832 and 1833, before his method and manner of criticism were finally formed. But the new edition is enriched with notes and retouches added as the volumes were going through the press, and which bring our communications with him down to these very latest months of his life. Among them is a comment on a letter of Mme. George Sand, in which she had spoken of the admiration excited by one of his articles. "I leave this as it stands," says he, "because the sense and the connection of the passage require it; but, *personne ne sait mieux que moi à quoi s'en tenir sur le mérite absolu de ces articles qui sont tout au plus, et même lorsqu'ils réussissent le mieux, des choses sensées dans un genre médiocre. Ce qu'ils ont eu d'alerte et d'à-propos à leur moment suffit à peine à expliquer ces exagérations de l'amitié. Réservons l'admiration pour les œuvres de poésie et d'art, pour les compositions élevées; la plus grande gloire du critique est dans l'approbation et dans l'estime des bons esprits.*"

This comment, which extends to his whole work as a critic, has all the good breeding and delicacy of which Sainte-Beuve's writing was distinguished, and it expresses, too, what was to a great extent, no doubt, his sincere conviction. Like so many who have tried their hand at *œuvres de poésie et d'art*, his preference, his dream, his ideal, was there; the rest was comparatively journeyman-work, to be done well and estimably rather than ill and discreditably, and with precious rewards of its own, besides, in exercising the faculties and in keeping off ennui; but still work of an inferior order. Yet when one looks at the names on the title-page of the *Portraits Contemporains:* Chateaubriand, Beranger, Lemennais, Lamartine, Victor Hugo, George Sand—names representing, in our judgment, very different degrees of eminence, but none of which we have the least inclination to disparage—is it certain that the works of poetry and art to which these names are attached eclipse the work done by Sainte-Beuve? Could Sainte-Beuve have had what was no doubt his will, and in the line of the *Consolations* and *Volupté* have produced works with the power and vogue of Lamartine's works, or Chateaubriand's, or Hugo's, would he have been more interesting to us to-day—would he have stood permanently higher? We venture to doubt it. Works of poetry and art like Moliere's and Milton's eclipse, no doubt, all productions of the order of the *Causeries du Lundi*, and the highest language of admiration may very properly be reserved for such works alone. Inferior works in the same kind have their moment of vogue when their admirers apply to them this language; there is a moment when a drama of Hugo's finds a public to speak of it as if it were Moliere's, and a poem of Lamartine's finds a public to speak of it as if it were Milton's. At no moment will a public be found to speak of work like Sainte-Beuve's *Causeries* in such fashion; and if this alone were regarded, one might allow oneself to leave to his work the humbler rank which he assigns to it. But the esteem inspired by his work remains and grows, while the vogue of all works of poetry and art but the best, and the high-pitched admiration which goes with vogue, diminish and disappear; and this redresses the balance. Five and twenty years ago it would have seemed absurd, in France, to place Sainte-Beuve, as a French author, on a level with Lamartine. Lamartine had at that time still his vogue, and though assuredly no Moliere or Milton, had for the time of his vogue the halo which surrounds properly none but great poets like these. To this Sainte-Beuve cannot pretend, but what does Lamartine retain of it now? It would still be absurd to place Sainte-Beuve on a level with Moliere or Milton; is it any longer absurd to place him on a level with Lamartine, or even above him? In other words, excellent work in a lower kind counts in the long run above work which is short of excellence in a higher; first-rate criticism has a permanent value greater than that of any but first-rate works of poetry.

And Sainte-Beuve's criticism may be called first-rate. His curiosity was unbounded, and he was born a naturalist, carrying into letters, so often the mere domain of rhetoric and futile amusement, the ideas and methods of scientific natural inquiry. And this he did while keeping in perfection the ease of movement and charm of touch which belong to letters properly so called, and which give them their unique power of universal penetration and of propagandism. Man, as he is, and his history and the productions of his spirit show him, was the object of his study and interest; he strove to find the real data with which, in dealing with man and his affairs, we have to do. Beyond this study he did not go—to find the real data. But he was determined to find the real data, and not fictitious and conventional data, if he could help it. This is what, in our judgment, distinguishes him, and makes his work of singular use and instructiveness. Most of us think that we already possess the data required, and have only to proceed to deal with human affairs in the light of them. This is, as is well known, a thoroughly English persuasion. It is what makes us such keen politicians; it is an honor to an Englishman, we say, to take part in political strife. Solomon says, on the other hand, "It is an honor for a man to cease from strife, but every fool will be meddling;" and Sainte-Beuve held with Solomon. Many of us, again, have principles and connections which are all in all to us, and we arrange data to suit them; a book, a character, a period of history, we see from a point of view given by our principles and connections, and to the requirements of this point of view we make the book, the character, the period, adjust themselves. Sainte-Beuve never did so, and criticised with unfailing acuteness those who did. "*Tocqueville arrivait avec son moule tout prêt; la réalité n'y répond pas, et les choses ne se prêtent pas à y entrer.*"

* * * * *

That Sainte-Beuve stopped short at curiosity, at the desire to know things as they really are, and did not press on with faith and ardors to the various and immense applications of this knowledge which suggests themselves, and of which the accomplishment is reserved for the future, was due in part to his character, but more to his date, his period, his circumstances. Let it be enough for a man to have served well one need of his age; and among politicians and rhetoricians to have been a naturalist, at a time when for any good and lasting work in government and literature our old conventional draught of the nature of things wanted in a thousand directions re-verifying and correcting.—*The Academy.*

General Wool at Plattsburg.

From the Troy Times, Nov. 25.

There were two occasions in the career of General Wool when he displayed more than Spartan valor—the first in his assault upon Queenstown Heights, and the second in the affair on the Beekmantown road during the battle of Plattsburg. Either would have made his name immortal in the ancient wars of Greece and Rome. In the biography of the General, which we published at the time of his death, we referred at length to the storming of the Heights, and now we have the pleasure of laying before our readers a letter detailing the engagement on the Beekmantown road from one who was a comrade of the General in that gallant affair. It is written by N. Ranney, an old and respected citizen of St. Louis, and general freight agent of the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company:

St. Louis, Nov. 20, 1869.—Dear Sir: I was with General John E. Wool (then Major Wool, of the Twenty-ninth Infantry,) with 300 men, on the Beekmantown road, eight miles out [illegible] 1814. I was a little over 16 years [illegible] The enemy [illegible] 14,000 regular veteran troops, divided in two columns; [illegible] or Lake road, and intended to form a junction at the bridge over the Saranac, in Plattsburg. A small force of militia skirted the field to support us, but did not stand their ground well. Major Wool rode ahead and discovered the enemy approaching. We immediately formed in the road, and the fight commenced in the form of street firing, viz.: the first company firing and falling to the rear to load and so on, gradually and in good order slowly falling back. Captain Learned, with two pieces of light artillery was ordered out to support Wool, but did not come up until we were within two miles of Plattsburg. Our little Thermopylæ band then formed in front of the guns until the enemy came within pistol shot; then opening right and left, the artillerists sent the death-dealing canister and grape into their ranks. The enemy was only staggered for a moment, and filled up his broken ranks and rushed upon the guns, seizing hold of the wheels and holding the pieces until the men were cut down by our bullets, when the guns were released and not captured. Major Wool's splendid black charger was shot early in the fight in the body, and given to Sergeant-Major Bottsford, who was shot through one thigh, to ride out of the field. Bottsford's wound was neglected and he died.

John E. Wool was as brave a soldier as ever went to battle anywhere. The writer is doubtless the only survivor of the Twenty-ninth. Major Wool's regiment, and was one of thirty unarmed young men who forded the Saranac and burned the obscuring underbrush directly in front of the British batteries. This was a volunteer forlorn hope, and succeeded completely, so that in two hours after we silenced every gun on these two batteries. The victory at Plattsburg was the moving cause of the peace signed at Ghent in December, 1814. Truly, N. RANNEY.

CURRENT NOTES.

In his letter regretting his inability to attend the Alabama State Fair, President Grant expresses the hope that it will be successful, and reiterates his wish that the country may be united, prosperous and at peace.

A Texas paper apologises humbly to its readers because the types, when it wished to speak of "the sons of the lost cause," made it speak of "the sins of the lost cause."

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, estimates the taxable property of the State at $190,000,000. The funded debt, Oct. 31, 1869, was $6,183,349 18; the total assets held at that date, $2,754,600, and the interest falling due during the year ending Oct. 31, 1870, $388,693 86.

The School Committee of Lawrence, Mass., wished to charge a non-resident taxpayer for the tuition of his children in the public schools, but the Supreme Court of the State has decided that they have no authority to do so.

A young man who attempted to show his father in Brooklyn, Ind., how a new patent lamp operated, one day last week, wound up with a grand explosion of lamp and oil-can, which set fire to the house and caused a loss of $7,000. The young man is no longer in that business.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, having announced his intention to visit the Gulf States, the New-Orleans *Bee* calls upon the City Council to extend to him a formal invitation to visit that city. The *Bee* says he would be cordially welcomed everywhere in the South, as he has proffered his assistance toward its development and prosperity.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that the currency of the National banks is taxable, and must be listed with other property.

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* has entered upon its fifty-first year, and claims to be the oldest paper west of the Mississippi.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance have published an address, written by Rev. Dr. Miner, in which they oppose all modifications of the present Constabulary law, and urge that the temperance reform should be put prominently into the political arena. They evidently do not know when they are down.

Nearly complete returns from New-Hampshire give 13,879 votes against the Constabulary law, and but 6,067 in favor of it. The majority against it will reach 8,000.

A North Carolina paper has discovered a man with brass enough in his face for two full bands, and cheek enough to blow them. In justice to North Carolina, it should be mentioned that he does not reside in that State.

The San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has laid its strong hand upon an Italian organ grinder, who whipped his monkey, as a part of his show, in an unmerciful manner.

The Buffalo *Express* suggests the dilemma of the Democratic chiefs in respect to the commissions. It says that the change proposed by them is admirably suited to the Democratic situation in New-York City, where a Democratic Mayor reigns; but how, it asks, will it satisfy the faithful in Buffalo, over which a Republican Mayor is called to preside after the 1st of January next? Shall the hopes of the hungering Democracy there be rudely crushed, by legislating the Commission out from under the control of a Democratic Governor and into the hands of a Republican Mayor?

Some mean thief in Covington, Ky., stole from Captain C. F. Hall, at his lecture on Tuesday evening, one of his relics of Sir John Franklin's expedition—a small, two-bladed penknife, badly rusted.

The 22d of February has been decided upon as the day on which the Indiana Republican State Convention shall be held.

The value of real estate in Honolulu and suburbs is assessed at $1,613,400; personal property, $3,136,800.

The California Senate will contain 12 Republicans, 26 Democrats and 2 Independents; the House 11 Republicans, 66 Democrats and 3 Independents. That is worse than New-York and almost as bad as Maryland.

A Boston poet has a word to say to the Boylston Bank burglars, with a slight allusion to the detectives, which is in these words: "Now, praised be our 'detective' force, whatever that may be; and when another bank is robbed, may they be there to see." This Boston poet is evidently a very unsophisticated young man.

A resolution has been introduced in the North Carolina Legislature by a Republican member providing for a State Convention in Raleigh on the 5th of April, 1870, to provide for the removal of political disabilities.

A Texas paper gives an account of a tragedy which, coming from that State, some readers may accept as true. Two brothers-in-law living in Pecan Bayou, so the story runs, had lived peaceably together with their families for seven years. The other morning they got into a dispute about some frivolous matter at the breakfast table, when one, in a sudden fit of anger, rose from his seat and plunged a knife into the breast of the other. The latter then as suddenly wrenched the weapon from the hand of the assailant, and returned the thrust with deadly effect. Both sank to the floor and expired.

Philadelphia gave $35,643 24 to the Avondale Relief Fund, and claims that this is a larger sum than has been contributed by any other place for this object.

A gentleman residing in Naperville, Ill., writes us that during a residence of nearly forty years he has never known so severe a snow storm as visited that vicinity last week. It began snowing on Monday night and continued incessantly until Saturday morning, the snow being very damp and some of the time mixed with rain. The snow on Sunday was more than a foot deep and almost water. Two feet had probably fallen.

As a family in Buffalo were about to take their seats at the supper table on Monday evening, a kerosene lamp on the table exploded. A little girl was severely burned, and it was by a mere chance that the house was saved from destruction.

The Eufaula (Ala.) *News* says that Miss Jennie Boyd, a young milliner from Brooklyn, N. Y., was found dead in her bed in that place a few mornings since. She had retired suffering from the toothache, and with a bottle of chloroform, which doubtless caused her death.

Some six months ago a young Englishman named Nathan was imprisoned by the Italian Government. This young gentleman, who was arrested at Milan when on the eve of returning to his college at Zurich, after the Easter holidays, is at length informed that he is accused of "conspiring, concerting, and concluding to bring about a change from the monarchical to a republican form of government, inciting the citizens to insurrection and armed resistance to the power of the State, and to carry devastation and carnage into several towns of the Kingdom." The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that "it may amuse the Italian Government to attribute such terrific designs to an undergraduate on a vacation visit, but one would rather the joke were not at the expense of an English lad."

FARO--KENO--POLICY.

The Gamblers of the Metropolis and Their Dens.

Patrons of High and Low Degrees—What the Games Are and How They are Played—Carnivals by Night and Day—Why the Vice is Not Suppressed.

Nowhere in the world to-day is the practice of gambling more flagrant than in our Metropolis, a practice which undermines the moral character of the community, and goes far toward producing that callousness of conscience which gives rise to theft, burglaries and all manner of crime among the lowest ranks in society, defalcations, embezzlements and breaches of trust in clerks and employes, a general lack of integrity and upright dealing among business men, and the unblushing corruption and total indifference to great responsibilities which frequently characterize our public officials and the managers of great commercial interests and enterprises. It is not, however, carried on so openly here as in many European cities. We have not as yet those dazzling resorts where the gay and fashionable world plunges recklessly into the fatal whirl of dissipation and gaming, which have made Baden a byword with travelers; nor such gided palaces of flaunting vice and open degradation as are visited by divines and scholars at Homburg. Here the great vice is under the ban of the law and is frowned upon by public opinion, and hence it shrinks behind darkened windows and hides itself within secret palaces or dens, but behind those silent walls and within many a watched and guarded door the monster holds high carnival, sending forth its secret emissaries to bring in the youth of the City, the stranger within our gates and even the man of apparently high position in our community to become the blinded victims of its fatal fascination. The infatuation of gaming seizes upon all classes. Judges of the Supreme Court, men in high station in the City, State and nation are nightly seen among the frequenters of the elegant gambling houses of the up-town quarter, and members of Congress are among the principal proprietors of faro banks, while places of smaller pretensions are patronized by clerks and salaried men employed in banks, insurance offices and business houses of all kinds; and the laboring man and the thief, side by side, join in the damning game in some of the vilest dens which the imagination can picture.

The game played in all these places is faro. Some years ago there was much excitement about "kenó," but it was a villainous game, which lasted only a few weeks. The owner of the gambling house, with the aid of an accomplice among the bystanders, was able to cheat the players almost invariably without detection, and the game soon went out of favor even with the professional gamblers. It is now played in only one or two out of the way places in the City. Roulette has never been popular here, and *rouge et noir* does not suit the taste of our gamblers. Poker is played privately to a very large extent, but there are no gaming tables at which it is the game, inasmuch as it requires opposing players.

"FIRST-CLASS" HOUSES.

There are several fine edifices on Broadway, not far from Union-square, on the cross streets, in the neighborhood of the Hoffman House and the Fifth-avenue Hotel, which, to all appearance, are the residences of retired families, fond of quiet, and desirous, as far as possible, of shutting out the din of the outer world, but which the knowing ones point out with significant gestures as "first-class gambling houses." One of the most elegant of these is a brown-stone mansion on Twenty-fifth-street, near Broadway, known to the initiated as Chamberlin's. If the stranger is taken here, as he is too apt to be if he has money, by some "friend," who wishes to show him life, he finds, on ascending the steps and ringing the bell, that the door is guarded by a colored servant. If, however, the friend is recognized, or can make himself known satisfactorily to the proprietor, who is always within at night, the party is admitted; otherwise they are politely informed that they cannot come in. Once within the double doors, we stand in a brilliantly lighted hall, and are at once shown into the front parlor. Here we tread upon the richest carpet, and look about upon fine pictures, elegant mirrors and stuffed furniture of the most luxurious description. An elaborate sideboard is loaded with the best of wines, of which the guests partake freely. Thus far we seem to be in the drawing room of an epicurean, but presently a pair of folding doors glide open, and in a back parlor, fitted up full as richly as that in front, a group of men are sitting quietly around a table, to all appearance intently occupied with a subject of deep interest to them. This is the faro table, and these well-dressed gentlemen are, perhaps, merchants: they may be judges or members of Congress, communicants in Christian churches, perchance, but—they are gamblers. Not a word is spoken, unless it be by a whispering group in a remote corner, but anxious brows are bent forward and eager eyes are fixed upon the dealer's box as little ivory chips are placed upon the pictures of the different cards, and the cards themselves drawn forth, one by one, to decide the bets.

THE GAME OF FARO.

The faro table is about six feet long by three feet wide, and is covered with a fine green cloth. A semicircular opening is cut in one side, partly within which the dealer sits. Upon the table is a small platform, about four feet long by fifteen inches wide, around the outside of which the full suit of thirteen cards is painted upon the green cloth, beginning with the ace at the corner to the left of the dealer and running around the two sides and end of the platform, ending with the king directly opposite the ace. The dealer has a silver box, into which the shuffled pack is placed with the faces upward. The top card, being in sight, is "dead;" the second is a losing card, the third a winning card, the fourth a losing ene, and so on, until there is but three left in the pack. The players, having provided themselves with "chips," which they buy of the bank, and with which alone they are allowed to make their bets, place their wagers upon whatever cards they chose of the pictures painted upon the little platform, and if, as the cards in the pack are drawn out, those prove to be winning cards, they take in their plunder, and if not it goes to the bank. The white "chips" are valued at $1; the red at $5, and the blue at $50. Five hundred dollars bhing usually the limit allowed by the bank for single bets, though frequently a bystander will "bank up" against a bet of any amount.

Chamberlin's and other "first-class" houses are frequented mainly by politicians and what may be styled Wall-street men, and frequently vast sums change hands in a single night. Three years ago a President of the Hudson River Railroad lost $100,000 at one sitting, and the proprietor of a certain penny newspaper is said to have won $135,000 in a single night.

In these gorgeous establishments the most studied politeness prevails, and no matter what a man's losses may be, he is expected to "conduct himself like a gentleman." The proprietor is a model of affability, and every night he gives an elegant supper, and always furnishes the choicest of wines. Fortunes are lost, characters runined and prospects blighted, but he maintains his smooth equanimity, and the gorgeous establishment goes on its prosperous way night after night. The quiet table in that elegant parlor has a strange fascination for thousands, though every intelligent man knows that the chances are always against his winning anything in the long run.

ROPING IN.

Yet the fascination of the game is not alone depended on to bring in victims for this heartless mammon. Every evening not fewer than a score of men walk in the corridors of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, whose sole object is to induce gentlemen who have money to visit the neighboring gambling houses. These "steerers" are elegantly dressed, and often have the air of gentlemen. They get introduced to business men or, in some cases introdace themselves, especially to strangers in the City, represent themselves as brokers or merchants, spend money freely, become exceedingly friendly and finally succeed in getting their victims into [illegible]ce of showing them [illegible] which they have not [illegible] and, if the unsuspecting stranger is a sensible man, he is content with one view of this particular phase of City life. The favorite with these harpies are the sons of millionaires, or young men who have the handling of fast funds belonging to rich corporations. Probably there is not a cashier of a respectable bank in this City who has not, at some time or other, been solicited to pay a visit to a faro bank; and, if the secret history of defalcations and bank robberies could be traced, in most cases the first temptations to the crime would be found to have been engendered at the faro table, to which the miserable criminal had been allured in the deliberate expectation that he would take the road to ruin which he has so obsequiously followed.

The proprietor himself of one of these abominable gateways to ruin will frequently spend hundreds of dollars in gaining the acquaintance of an affluent young man who is inclined to be fast, for the purpose of bleeding from him the wealth which his father has accumulated. He trades with the unsuspecting youth—buys a horse of him or negotiates for a valuable piece of property. In the course of these transactions he asks him to dinner, plays a game of billiards with him, and finally induces him to "walk into his parlor," and before he comes forth again the mania is upon him. Money is recklessly spent, business neglected, late suppers and wild excitement tell upon his constitution, and in a few years one who began life with the brightest prospects is a melancholy failure.

Frequently a faro bank is owned by several persons forming a sort of firm, and the affairs are regularly settled up once a month. A well-known house on Broadway is owned by four men, one of whom is a member of Congress, who has also an establishment entirely to himself on Twenty-fourth-street. Most of these men originated in the lowest ranks of society, and by dint of abilities which turned to better uses would have made them valuable citizens, have gained money and at length entered the comparatively safe and profitable business of keeping gambling houses.

HOUSE OF MODERATE PRETENSIONS.

A few years ago the smaller gambling houses of this City formed the vortex into which hundreds of clerks and men of small means flung their salaries, their reputations, their characters, and sometimes their lives. Here there was no difficulty in gaining admission. The attendants at the door knew all the policemen and all the ministers of the law, and if a party had none of these among their number they were welcomed. Faro was played for smaller sums, and with less display of elegance, but with no less ruinous consequences than at the palaces above described. Now, many of these places are closed, and others lead a precarious existence, patronized by sporting men and those who are not dependent upon others for employment. They change hands frequently, and are far less profitable than in former times. An agency has been at work quietly undermining these establishments, and all the keenness of unscrupulous men, and the malignant sagacity of desperate villainy, have failed to discover its instrumentalities and thwart its efforts. An association has been formed, of which any merchant or business man becomes a member by subscribing a certain sum. This organization undertakes to furnish information regarding the habits of the employes of all its members, and by the employment of detectives, who are or have been gamblers, it traces with unerring certainty the steps of any clerk who visits a gambling house. These detectives visit the different gambling houses and "spot" the young men who are found there, dog them to their lodgings or their haunts, wait for their coming forth in the morning, and trace them to the establishment at which they are employed. In this way they are enabled to report upon the young man's habits, and their reports often lead to his dismissal, or in many cases to his correction. The dread of these sleepless and invisible spies has frightened the best part of their patronage from the moderate gambling houses.

THE LOWEST DENS—"FATTY" WELSH'S ESTABLISHMENT.

But the lowest dens of all still flourish. Broken-down sporting men, decayed gamblers, thieves and cut-throats of every description play faro with ten cent "chips" through the long hours of the night and morning in haunts as murky as pandemonium, and peopled by as desperate fiends. And these are often nearer the nightly walks of the respectable citizen than he suspects. On the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel there is a low, two-story building, with a dingy clapboard front, which stands as a relic of the humbler days of Manhattan, when marble fronts were yet unknown. The street door generally stands invitingly open, and a short and dirty flight of stairs leads into the gambling den of "Fatty" Welsh. Should the rash seeker after novel phases of human life have the hardihood to ascend those stairs and enter the room above at 1 o'clock of the night, he would find himself among a gang of desperadoes who are responsible for much of the crime and iniquity of our streets. Here are the men who are brought up before our criminal courts only to be discharged with a reprimand, and the escaped convict from Sing Sing. The hero of the night burglary, or the last highway robbery, brings his plunder to the gaming table of this dingy chamber. No carpets here and no elegant furniture. No rich wines and elegant suppers, but plentiful supplies of fiery whisky and greasy provender. If ever there was a gambling *hell* it is here, where the scum of society, the ragtag and bobtail of the sporting world revel in blasphemy and all uncleanness. No one not an habitual frequenter of the place could carry money into that den of thieves and bring it out again.

"SKIN SHOPS."

Many a man, who has come to the City with more money thrn brains, and some even who have lived in the City for years without having their wisdom-teeth cut, have found a confidential friend who, with marvelous generosity and a sudden and inexplicable liking which he has taken for the stranger or the unfledged citizen, has undertaken to show him the City. The affable and generous guide takes him to many attractive places, and completely wins his silly confidence, until at last he "steers" him straight into a "skin shop." One of the places which is known by this epithet is to be found on Broadway, very near the St. Nicholas Hotel, and others are well known by the knowing ones in various parts of the City. If the unsuspecting stranger, perhaps half intoxicated, is brought into one of these places, he will inevitably find a group of men, apparently strangers to each other, very intently occupied with the game of faro. He never imagines that they are all accomplices, and that the door-bell which announced his arrival was the signal for their busy game to commence. Such was the case, however, and the play goes on before him with varying success, but on the whole favorable to the players. His then generous "friend and guide" becomes interested, and finally proposes to risk a moderate sum, if he (the stranger) will "go in" too. He goes in, and soon begins to sink. By some turn of fortune's wheel, which he doesn't understand, but which his "friends" do, he begins to lose upon every card which he selects. Every card for him is a losing card, and he does not escape from that abode of thieves and blacklegs until his last dollar is gone, and he is then, perhaps, thrust out drunk and bewildered, to wake to consciousness a wiser if not a better man.

DAY GAMBLING DOWN TOWN.

Even in the midst of the business of the day this devouring monster plies his nefarious trade. Among the marts of commerce and during the business hours of the day, the faro bank does as thriving a business as the financial institution of the same name, on the same block. On Ann and Fulton streets there are several gambling houses whose hours of play are from 12 to 7 o'clock, and which are well patronized not only by "sports" and blacklegs, but by business men who steal the hours from their legitimate vocation in the insane hope of gaining the wealth which they covet by a single stroke of luck, instead of earning it by the honest effort which alone should make it desirable.

Those establishments which are frequented by "gentlemen" and business men in the day time are generally entered only with a key which the frequenter carries for himself. Such a place there is on Barclay-street, a very short distance from Broadway. Here men who would be bowed to the earth with shame if their families knew they were gamblers—men who would not venture to leave their homes at night to visit a gambling house—almost daily resort and risk their money on the drawing of a card. Many a man whose funds have fallen short of his demands has visited one of these places in the hope of gaining the sum he needs, and has lost even that which he had and hastened his own ruin. Here, as at other places of like character, men from other cities are taken by their shortsighted friends and initiated into one of the most lamentable vices of our City as if it was a thing to exhibit to strangers as a matter of pride.

POKER PLAYING AT CLUB HOUSES AND HOTELS.

One of the most common forms of gambling at the present time, and one which has all the seductive dangers of faro covered with the attractive cloak of privacy and respectability, is the playing poker in the parlors of hotels and the card rooms of club houses and drinking saloons. Especially since the intrusion of the wily detective of the Association for the Provention of Gambling into the gambling houses, has this become alarmingly common among young business men and clerks. Merchants and professional men of supposed respectability sanction the practice by their example, and thereby so much so spread an insidious evil in society. Every evening at the leading hotels of the City parties of gentlemen are made up who get a parlor and play poker till morning. Of course these "respectable" gamblers cannot monopolize the game, and in cheaper establishments men of small means indulge in the same way, and night by night nurse the infection which is already destroying them, soul and body. Not only in hotels and club-houses, but in drinking saloons of every grade is the mischievous practice carrid on by all classes of society. In hundreds of places that might be mentioned, more profit is derived from lottery-rooms, for this purpose, than from the ostensible business of the establishments. This kind of gaming is indulged in very largely on Sunday, especially by the younger portion of the community. A single place may be mentioned as holding a "bad eminence" in this particular, the scene of the ruin of many a promising youth whose parents and friends have no idea of their degradation until it is suddenly revealed to them only to spread dismay in their families. This place is known by the attractive name of the Knickerbocker College.

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF A GAMBLER'S LIFE.

Professional gamblers do not on the whole make money, although at times, of course, they win very largely. The owners of the establishment where fortunes are won and lost know better than to bet themselves upon the game. They hold their capital in bank and let less sagacious men bet against it, knowing full well that in the long run there is a very fair percentage of the chances against the man that bets and in favor of the bank. When a gambler has made a "heavy haul" he is the most extravagant of men, and oftentimes but a few months intervenes between his season of glory when he robes himself in broadcloth and decks his person with jewelry, and the weeks of his degradation when he sneaks about from one low haunt to another, and is even brought so low as to commit burglary or larceny to get money with which to gamble. Several years ago a man well known on the criminal calendar of to-day kept a gambling house on Lispenard-street, which was the resort of many of the gentry of that day. He was fond of display, and was known to have at one time $25,000 worth of diamonds upon his person. He drove fast horses, gave elegant suppers, and was altogether the most flourishing of his guild. A few years later and he was an outcast and a criminal. A man who bets on faro is sure to lose in the long run, and there is no possibility of the habitual gambler making money except by cheating.

All vices are a kin. He that gives way to one kind of sinful indulgrnce is sure to be led to another. Hence we find that nearly all gamblers are men of intemperate habits, and are generally addicted to all the vices in the category. So to those who visit the gaming table not as professionals are led into all manner of dissipation, and their whole moral nature is undermined and ruined. Once the foot is in this slippery path it rarely gains again the straight forward way.

Some unscrupulous sensational writees have given accounts of gambling haunts where women of fashion and social position indulged in this alluring vice; but there is no such place in New-York. Women of abandoned character, in their own haunts, undoubtedly play cards for stakes, as they indulge in every other conceivable vice; but it is quite certain that the practice of gaming is entirely monopolized by men in this City, in all its recognized forms. No gambling houses exist here which are visited by women at all, or which even employ a woman in any capacity.

WHY GAMBLING FLOURISHES.

Gambling is one of those social evils whose mischief is so great that legislators in past time have seen fit to prohibit it entirely. Why then is it so flourishing to-day? No judicial hand being raised for its extermination, no Magistrate taking upon himself to vindicate the authority of the law. Alas for a country whose Magistrates are worse than its laws! Should the statutes against this practice be enforced, our Judges would be found among the chief offenders. There is not a Pilice Magistrate in this City who would not discharge any man brought before him on a charge of keeping a gambling house. And this is not to be wondered at when we consider that our Police Magistrates themselves come from the same class as those who run the establishments, and some even from the lowest of their frequenters. And not only that, but the gaming interest has become powerful in politics, and contributes largely and willingly to the election and support of our present criminal Judges.

Again, it has been decided in the Supreme Court, that in order to prove the charge of gambling it must be shown that money was bet or risked on the game, but that chips or checks, of ivory or other material, are not money and will not bring the players within the provision of the law. Hence, the universal practice of paying money for chips and using them in making bets has been pronounced by our highest tribunal not to be gambling according to the meaning and intent of the statute.

POLICY SHOPS.

The unobtrusive passer through our streets may notice in any quarter of this City into which his walk may chance to take him, the sign upon many a window, "Exchange," and in his innocence may imagine that these are the places where the fortunate possessor of foreign coin can get for that commodity "good current money." Those who are more expert in the wicked ways of the world will puzzle him with the information that these are "policy shops." And pray what are policy shops? We all have heard of the mania which was wont to afflict people in former times for buying lottery tickets. It may be that in our youth we have read of poor victims of this strange infatuation who have passed sleepless nights in pondering upon lucky numbers, or in the glowing anticipations of wealth when at last fortune smiles upon them over the magic wheel; men who have spent their last dollar and ruined their familier and broken their health in the strange excitement which accomponies this form of gambling. That day has not passed, though this form of gaming, like all others, sinks out of sight and thrusts before it the vail of respectable appeaaances. Lotteries are illegal; but in these enlightened days, and with our rulers and Magistrates, that is no obstacle to their prosperity in the meanest form, and accompanied by all the abuses which their want of publicity makes possible. Policy shops, then, are to lotteries what the brutal "gangs" of assassins in the Fourth Ward are to such comparatively admirable fellows as Robin Hood and his "merrie men."

THE MANAGERS.

A few years ago these policy shops took their chances, like any other outlaw institution, and each had its deluded victims, upon whose hopes it fed and flourished as best it might, but late at night, on the final day of a session of Congress, one of our high-minded representatives in that body rushed through a bill, in the hurry of the closing business of the session, which consummated a noble plan for monopolizing this respectable business. Under a show of deriving revenue from the vices of the people, our thoughtful legislators required that each of these shops should take out a license, for which it must pay $100, and also pay over to the National Treasury five per cent. of its receipts; and, to give assurance that it would make this contribution to the finances of the country, it must give a bond, signed by a manager of an existing lottery. Our worthy representative then hurried home, and straightway in conjunction with a number of his associates in the scheme became the manager of an existing lottery." All the policy men were informed that a certain Kentucky lottery and a certain Missouiri lottery had managers in New-York, and furthermore received an unwonted amount of information with regard to the laws of their country, which they were given to understand would have to be obeyed. Their consternation was at once soothed, however, by by the generous offer of the managers to furnish the necessary bonds and obtain the licenses in consideration of one clear half of all the profits of the business.

In many cases the $100 fees for licenses were paid over to the managers but even if that was refused the policy dealers were allowed to go on, provided the little arrangement with regard to half the profits were entered into; but if any presuming individual repudiated the managers altogether, they speedily found with what vigor the laws can be enforced when the proper agencies are used for the purpose. The recreant shops were alll shut up by the faithful officials of the Revenue Department, while those were only permitted to live who were willing to exist by the leave of the honorable managers. Even these never saw the licences. They were all taken out in the name of one of the managers, and thus all the underlings were left at the mercy of these their masters, in case they were not altogether obsequious to their wills.

Under this system, some 600 of these establishments are scattered over the City. In each shop is a "writer," who writes down the numbers upon which the players risk their money and gives them back a copy on a slip of paper. This slip of paper is the "policy." The writer receives 12½ per cent. of all the money he takes in for his services. Above him is the "middle-man" who makes the arrangement with the managers, and who generally has several shops under his charge. The twelve and a half per cent. for the writers having been deducted from the receipts and all prizes having been paid, the managers take one-half the residue, together with five per cent. to pay the tax, (!) and leave the rest to the middleman, who still has his rents and expenses to pay. This is the management. Now

THE GAME AND ITS FRAUDS.

Policy is spoken of as a game, and those who pay their money for its delusive promises are said to "play policy," but there is very little play and very little game about it, especially for the so-called "players." The drawings are made twice a day, the result or return reaching the shops about 1 o'clock for the morning and 6 o'clock for the evening drawing. The drawing in the Kentucky lottery are made privately in a little back room of a tobacco shop in Covington, and the figures telegraphed to New-York. The Missouri lottery is a myth, and the drawings are made in this City. The figures in either may be manipulated to any extent at the central office of the managers, as neither lottery exists except as a contrivance of these men, entirely under their control. Seventy-eight numbers are put into the wheel, and generally thirteen drawn out. For several hours prior to the return the writers are busily engaged in selling policy, the buyers simply paying a certain sum on the chances that their specified number or numbers will be among those drawn. A player, for instance, may pay one dollar for the chance of a certain number being the first drawn, or on the chance of two or more numbers being among the thirteen, and in case he is right, he receives a prize varying in value according to the chances taken. A person may pay any sum from one cent to a thousand dollars, and in case of luck receives a prize bearing a certain fixed proportion to his outlay. There is a variety of combinations of numbers which are bet on, each having its slang name. For instance, two numbers out of the thirteen form a "saddle," three a "gig," four a "horse," and so on. The "player" goes into a shop in the morning or afternoon and pays such sum as he may choose to risk on the next drawing, selecting such combinations of numbers as he happens to fancy, and receives his "policy" with the numbers and sum paid marked upon it by the writer. After the returns come in he can enter any one of the hundreds of shops in the City, and, conspicuously posted on a slate, he will see the list of numbers drawn, and can tell at a glance whether he is in luck.

DIFFERENT GRADES OF SHOPS AND PLAYERS.

It has been said that only the lower classes in society indulge in this form of gambling, but nothing could be further from the truth. Policy shops like faro banks, are of every grade, and their patrons include all classes. On Broadway, not far from Fulton-street, on a fine plate glass window, may be seen in large gilt letters the word "Exchange." There is a display of coin and certificates of various kinds behind the glass, but the place is a policy shop. Within is a fine counter, but the real business is done behind a partition, where policy is regularly sold to merchants, to lawyers, to clerks, in short to men engaged in business who have caught the infection of lucky numbers. Other shops are plain and have no black walnut counters or partitions, and still others are the dirtiest and dingiest of cribs. At those of moderate respectability of appearance, people of small means take their chances. These are met with everywhere on the central avenues and streets. In the dirtier quarters and the wretched shops, vile congregation of the low and vicious, mixed with some infatuated laborers may be seen when the returns come in.

A VISIT TO THE SHOPS.

The present writer lately made the rounds of these establishments in company with one who is thoroughly familiar with the ins and outs of this business. In the splendid Broadway shops, which appear like banks or first-class brokers' offices from without, we found a well-dressed crowd. The front office was nearly vacant; but behind a high counter in the rear sat the "writer," resplendent in broadcloth and jewelry. His twelve and a half per cent. is a handsome income. He takes large sums of money from the men before him for "policies," and when the returns come in, he pays out the prizes with the same coolness, and has the appearance of doing a thriving and respectable business. Just behind him hangs the bulletin with a list of figures—36, 4, 17, 59, &c., and no questions need be asked. Passing through West Broadway we entered several of the meaner sort. In one of these was a pale, lank specimen of humanity, who has "written policy" all his days, and yet hardly been able to keep starvation from his door. From 7 o'clock in the morning till 9 at night he sits behind that ricketty counter and takes the pennies of the poor and the beggared, who come in with pinched and cadeverous faces and wild, eager eyes to see if perchance the coveted gain is theirs, and in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred turn away cursing in more desperate mood than ever.

In another shop an old negro with a bald head and leathern cheeks, slunk back at the approach of a well-dressed stranger, as if he thought the agents of the law were after him. In a broken voice he explained that he was only a poor "waiter" and had nothing to do with running the shop. In all these places a reference to the notorious managers called forth "curses, not loud but deep." "They grind all the money out of a man and then chuck him on a board," said one. Another enlightened reader of constitution law, declared that the statute which makes this monopoly of the managers possible, was unconstitutional, "being as it is a bill of 'tainder or expo' facto law."

THE INFATUATION OF POLICY BUYERS.

There is something in the insidious effect of a morbid hope of gain without the effort, which is its legitimate price, which makes a man a slave. No argument will convince a man, who is once a victim of the lottery mania, of the folly of his ways. The more he is disappointed the nearer he thinks is the lucky hour. He calculates chances, he dreams of figures, he visits the astrologists and clairvoyants, those harpies who fatten upon his delusion, and soon his whole mind is absorbed with this subtle lunacy. There is a chance and that chance he madly hopes to strike. He gets into embarrassment, the result, very likely, of neglect of business growing out of this infirmity, and he hopes to get the long-expected prize which shall extricate him from his difficulties; but again and again he is doomed to disappointment and finally succumbs to his ruin. Many who are themselves ashamed to visit policy shops send their servants with their order, sealed in an envelope. Ladies, too, do not escape this pest. It is so easy to do it without notice, and it may give them the means to obtain some extra finery or cover up some extravagant expense already incurred, and the faithful James or John is sent with a mysterious note to the "exchange office." Women of the poorer sort often play policy desperately and waste half their meagre earnings in this way. Children are frequently sent to buy the bits of deceitful paper, and boys and girls soon learn to risk their own pennies in the hope of making them dollars. A good share of the results of begging for pennies, and even of stealing, finds its way to the policy shops. People do their gambling here who delude themselves with the idea that it is not gambling to take a chance that certain numbers will be drawn from a lottery wheel.

There is many a dark chapter yet unwritten about the manner of gambling and the strange havoc it makes in society. Men who lead a precarious and wretched life about the haunts of vice to-day, were once respectable business men and leaders in society. Many a young man who began his career in a position of trust and responsibility, has been seduced by the demon of the gaming table to forfeit the confidence reposed in him, and throw away a life of brightest promise. No one ever yet gained anything worth having, or anything that in the least benefitted him from those lucky chances. If once he wins he stops not then, but losses all his gains and much beside. In any department of gambling, the odds are against the player, and men ought early to learn that everything possessed must in some way be earned, or it will prove a delusive prize, giving no satisfaction and no benefit.

Ladies and the Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Though I am not one of the Fifth-avenue butterflies you speak of in your paper of Sunday, Nov. 21, I am very well off, and would be delighted to do anything in the world to help the poor girls you speak of. The question with me is how to get to them and if I have money and clothes that I am willing to give away, how shall I find the means of disposing of them? Young ladies do more good, and are more anxious to do everything in their power to help the poor, than you give them credit for. N. T. D.

New-York, Monday, Nov. 22, 1869.

The *United Presbyterian* is getting alarmed at the state of religion in New-England. The Methodists, Baptists and Congregationalists have lately been holding conventions in Connecticut, and they say: "New-England, which once led the world, is lagging behind, and the great West and Northwest are outstripping her in all the lines of moral and spiritual progress. At no distant day New-England will become missionary ground. Our American families have but few children, while every Irish hut swarms with them. It requires no gift of prophecy to predict what this state of things is tending to."

Some noteworthy remarks were recently made in the Prussian Chamber on Herr Virchow's motion for a general disarmament. Herr Lowe said that no nation in Europe was in so unsatisfactory a position "financially" as the Prussian. Herr Lesker said if Prussia proposed a disarmament she "would be compelled to betray her plans for the future, and communicate them to the Cabinet of the Tulleries, thus precipitating the danger of war." Herr Virchow said that "one thing only threatened Europe with war, and all nations with ruin—the system of permanent armies."

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 28, 1869.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE

Several Fenian demonstrations have recently been made in various localities in Ireland. At Tipperary and Clonmel the proceedings were characterized with considerable disorder, and a number of houses were stoned during the march of the processions, denominated in the dispatches "mobs."

The ratification of the sale of the Island of St. Thomas to the United States by Denmark, it is officially announced at Copenhagen, has been postponed for six months.

London advices are to the effect that the difficulty between the Sultan of Turkey and the Khedive of Egypt, is to be compromised. Paris dispatches are of a different character, and the aspect of the affair is said to be more threatening.

The Spanish Government, it is said, are about to restore the Constitutional Guarantees. The Republican Deputies who had alienated themselves from the Cortes, returned yesterday in a body.

A private ball took place at the Tuileries in Paris last evening. Minister WASHBURNE was invited.

The unfavorable reports in regard to the condition of the Suez Canal, are publicly contradicted by the Chief Engineer of the work, M. LESSEPS, and attention is called to the fact that fifty vessels have passed through the canal safely during the last ten days, and returned. Two steamers, of 2,400 tons burden, have passed through the canal, and its success is pronounced assured.

Dispatches from Madrid bring the intelligence of a formidable reactionary conspiracy at Manila, in the Philippine Islands, and its discovery; many arrests have been made, and the chief conspirator is reported to have committed suicide.

GENERAL.

The Grant powder mills, at San Francisco, Cal., exploded on Friday night. Dr. CUSEMANS, a chemist, and superintendent of the works, and two other men, were instantly killed, another wounded, and eight Chinese laborers seriously injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown. A large quantity of nitro-glycerine was stored in the building.

POOR B. FOSTER, one of the proprietors of the San Francisco, Cal., *Morning Call*, died suddenly on Friday.

A collision on the Western Pacific Railway at Ellis Station, Cal., between two freight trains smashed the two engines and a number of cars. No lives were lost.

In Johnson County, Ark., last week, a planter named JOHNSON, in an altercation, was attacked by three laborers armed with knives. He defended himself also with a knife, and in the affray killed two of his assailants, mortally wounded the third, and, although receiving twenty wounds himself, will probably recover.

In the Atlantic and Great Western Railway suit, at Akron, Ohio, yesterday, the resignation of JAY GOULD, as Receiver of the Road, to take effect Jan. 1, 1870, was read, on the condition that the Erie Railway operates the said road and its branches, under the lease of 1868, until the foreclosure of the mortgage is perfected. Judge REUBEN HITCHCOCK, of Painesville, Ohio, was then appointed Receiver in GOULD's place. This ends the case until the next Court, when the foreclosure comes up.

The *Diario* of Havana, referring to the *Tribune* dispatch of Friday, in regard to the rendezvous of Spanish war vessels in the Harbor of New-York, denies the statement, calls the story an "invention," the object of which is to excite Americans against Spain, and further adds that the publication is for the purpose of producing irritation.

Advices received in Havana yesterday, from the interior of the island, denote the prevalence of an alarming state of suffering from famine. The troops under Colonel HIDALGO, are reported to have found a hut near Palma-Soriano, containing the bodies of eight persons, who had died of starvation.

J. W. WHITHURST, the proprietor of Forrest's Juniper Tar, has been arrested for a violation of the internal Revenue law, by neglecting to stamp two bottles containing the tar in every gross put up.

PETER BUFFLE & SON, wheat speculators, of Whitehall, Ill, who failed on Thursday, are reported to have absconded. Their liabilities are estimated at $50,000, and their assets nothing. The creditors are mostly small farmers, from whom they purchased wheat.

A petition, to be presented to Congress, in behalf of Cuba, has been circulated in Philadelphia, Penn., during the last three days, and has thus far been signed by 13,000 persons.

MCFARLAND, who shot RICHARDSON, was yesterday dismissed from his position of Assistant Assessor in the Thirty-second New-York District.

At a citizen's meeting held at Utica on Friday night $41,000 were subscribed for the purpose of building a new City Hall.

ROBERT BROUGH, a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, was killed yesterday morning at the New-Hamburgh drawbridge.

The full election returns in Newfoundland show the election of twenty-one anti-Confederates and nine Confederates.

MARY JEFFERSON, of Boston, and two confederates were arrested yesterday at that city for frauds upon the Pension Bureau—Mrs. JEFFERSON for having drawn bounty as a soldier's widow, and since the death of her first husband having been twice married; and the other two for having made oath that she was still a widow.

The Dominion Government has received dispatches from the Hon. Mr. MCDOUGALL confirmatory of the Winnepeg insurrection, but hopes are entertained that the half-breeds will be satisfied when the proper explanations are made and quiet restored.

The Bank of New-Orleans has brought a suit against the Western Union Telegraph Company, claiming damages in the amount of $1,700, for an alleged mistake in reporting the New-York Gold Market, one per cent above the greatest price, on a certain day, by which error the bank lost the amount claimed in transacting its foreign exchange business upon the basis as stated in the dispatch.

On Friday, the 8th inst., at South Haven, Mich., a man, named TIMOTHY COOK, met JOHN HECK, on the sidewalk, and, without any provocation, struck him with a club, inflicting wounds from which he died on Sunday. COOK was intoxicated at the time, and had never before seen his victim. The murderer has been arrested.

The celebration of the opening of the "New-York, Flushing and North Side Railroad" to Whitestone, L. I., took place yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies, which were participated in by an excursion party numbering one hundred or more from this City.

Justice KELLY disposed of a number of small cases, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday.

Republicans at the South.

It is very hard for a man who has achieved success by one policy or on one system, to abandon that for another policy or another system; and it is equally hard for a party which has rallied its forces and marched often to victory or defeat with one war-cry and under one standard, to renounce that war-cry or seek a new standard. This seems to be the difficulty with one wing of our Southern Republican friends, who, after a very manful contest during the last four years, seem to have forgotten that we have come upon new times, new measures, new men, and that we have in power the very Administration that we all worked so hard to elect. Under the Johnson Administration, the cries of injustice, neglect, want of sympathy, fraudulent voting, overawing of the negro vote, and the other just subjects of complaint, were not too strongly put. Facts supported them all, and Congress labored hard to remedy the evils. But, when it comes to alleging the same troubles *now* when everything is as we could wish it, the renewal of these cries seems like the empty echo of bygone days.

Reconstruction is a fixed fact. The States which at first hesitated to accept it have come to their sober senses, and, after the elections now near at hand, we shall probably find once more a solid Union, from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande. In view of this fact, it can only be with disfavor, if not disgust, that the country will witness attempts to reopen angry discussion, and to demand re-reconstruction, from a few of the sore-heads and disaffected persons whose plans of personal aggrandizement were foiled in the late elections. Such attempts' however, seem to be preparing in Virginia and other States, where sound Republicans have already memorialized Congress to take into consideration their "grievances;" and we are sorry to say that there are some indications that in Congress itself some intense partisans and short-sighted legislators are disposed to listen to those so-called "grievances."

The first trouble in the case is an absence of facts; the second trouble is an absence of "cause shown" why Congress should depart from its proper and legitimate work to attend to these local troubles and personal and party disappointments. We have had almost reconstruction enough for one generation, and we should have finished it in one-tenth part of the time, and been precisely at the point to which we have arrived to-day, but for the ill-timed and annoying but ineffectual resistance of Mr. JOHNSON, who, having erroneous views regarding certain functions which he supposed the Executive to possess, wished to "reconstruct" the South after his own fashion. To overhaul the whole subject, and to expend another session of Congress in debating this dead issue, would be supreme folly. It would be not only supreme party folly for the Republicans, but supreme folly for Congress as a whole to neglect the momentous financial and commercial subjects to be brought before it this Winter for any such local purpose.

The Republicans at the South already hold a fair share of control, and, independent of the principle involved, their appeal for relief to Congress is needless and presumptuous. The only course for the dissatisfied to adopt is to appeal again to the people at the ballot box at the appointed time. That is the dire necessity imposed on Republicans who are beaten in elections at the North, and our brethren at the South must learn the same lesson.

During the war, and until the process of reconstruction had been consummated, Congress of necessity had to take charge of the affairs of those States whose lawful State Governments no longer acted, leaving the people and the territory to the care of the National Legislature. It was so, to a great extent, in those States whose Provisional Governors and military authorities were also appointed, after the war, until the States should be reconstructed. From this habit some of the Republicans down South seem to have formed the idea that they are always to be in leading strings, and that, when anything goes wrong, they have only to appeal to Congress for redress. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Congress will take an early opportunity to disabuse them of that idea.

The Master of the Household.

Among the older customs which well deserve to be transferred to our modern civilization, but which are gradually dying out, is that of regarding the father or mother as the head of the family. It was sanctioned by immemorial usage, but we are too clever and "progressive" to adhere closely to it. The old-fashioned theory of the domestic relations was very simple, and for some two or three thousand years it answered at least as well as our modern system is ever likely to do. It was in the main founded upon the principle that the parent was entitled by right to the obedience and respect of the child. In patriarchal times the rule extended much further, as it does to this day among the "primitive" races, who have not yet been much influenced by refinements of our invention. But we are apt to congratulate ourselves upon living in a "fast" age. We think it a mark of spirit and pluck to see the child defying its parent, refusing to do what it is told, chalking out a path for itself, and having its own way in all things. The poor little thing must not be contradicted. As to punishing it with severity for any offence, such an act would be deemed an unpardonable outrage. The consequence is that in a large proportion of instances the child virtually rules the house.

Of course our forefathers were not so enlightened as we are; some people go so far as to think they were little better than barbarians. Certainly they were much behind us in some things. They did not think it a brave act to attack behind a man and shoot him in the back. Murder was accounted a heinous sin, to be visited with the most terrible retribution it was in the power of man to inflict. The same sort of ideas governed most of the relations of daily life. Well—we know better now. Our opinion of our forefathers' tastes and habits is very like that of the midshipman who was asked to describe every nation he visited. His account of the first country he came to was short and to the point—"Manners, none; Customs, beastly." We may not use seafaring language in reference to our progenitors, but we have all the midshipman's contempt for them. And yet, in this matter of training up children, we may not be so right, nor they so far wrong, as we flatter ourselves. In too many cases, parents pamper children till they lose all respect for their elders, and become a burden to themselves and a terror to everybody else. The innocence and simplicity of childhood are sacrificed. Freshness of thought is gone. The children ape the manners and language of their seniors, until they are more like prematurely old men and women than young people. One scarcely knows how to address them—if as children they are offended, and yet it is scarcely possible to discuss the last news with a youngster of eight or ten years old. Their manners are forward, loud, and presuming. Anybody may see that they have never been subjected to any wholesome restraint. Every visitor longs to give them a good shaking and send them to bed.

It is all the fault of the parents. Childhood is selfish and obstinate, but the discipline of the world teaches older folks that it is necessary to curb a good many propensities which nature implanted in us. There is nothing like training children to do that from the first, for it is a task that becomes easier the oftener and the longer it is practiced. The parent who sends his child out into the world to be taught the sharp lessons which he ought to have received at home, has done it a great wrong. And then what a cruelty it is to *discount* all a child's pleasure in lite by indulging it to the top of its bent. A new toy is brought home almost every other day, until the little one is as *blasé* as a man of fifty. See the delight of children who are seldom indulged in new toys, when they *are* allowed to go into a toyshop, and choose a plaything, by way of treat. All that sort of pleasure is lost to the poor, pale-faced, dyspeptic, candy-chewing, ill-behaved little object whose parents boast that they "never deny him anything." It is impossible to give him a "new sensation"—unless it come in the shape of a rigorous punishment. We have seen boys of eight or ten with as many rings on their fingers as a Hindoo woman wears on her toes, and a little girl tricked out in all the finery a French milliner can produce—including a patent Grecian bend, and something at the back of her head that looked very like a chignon. These monkeyfied little wretches strut about with supreme contempt for all children of their own age, and are thoroughly detested by every one except their blind and deluded parents.

Then these same parents complain that they have brought up children who have rebelled against them. The boys pay no attention to their wishes. The girls get married with scarcely the formality of asking the consent of father and mother. It serves the parents quite right. They have not acted in a way to command respect, and therefore they get none. The spoiled child never thanks his mother or father for spoiling him. But the child who has been taught to distinguish between good and evil, to think more of pleasing others than of gratifying his own whims, to be gentle towards women to protect the weak, to hate lies as he would poison, to be fair, upright, and straightforward in all things, to be brave, honest, and true-hearted—such a child remembers with reverence and gratitude every chastisement to which he was subjected. Who are the great men who have declared that they owe everything in life to their mothers—those who were allowed to do as they pleased at all times, or those who were trained in habits of docility and obedience? All history would answer that it is the latter. Many wise and good parents there are among us, or the prospect for the next generation would be dark indeed. But most of us know examples of the kind we have chiefly referred to—parents who are completely ruining their children, because they will not keep them under proper control. These are the people whose sons and daughters turn out to be a curse instead of a blessing, and whose old age is embittered by a thousand mortifications and regrets.

Cheating as a Fine Art.

There is a continuous increase in the number and variety of the devices employed in adulterating articles of general consumption. It may be laid down as an axiom that a thirsty citizen has little chance of imbibing a reliable beverage unless he confines himself to Croton. There is no certainty that pure wines or liquors exist. Some of the processes tea undergoes in the land of its production have been ascertained, and others continue unknown. It has been admitted that there is a green tea manufactured in China, containing Prussian blue, and that there is a black tea, so called, of which fifty per cent. is of the earth, earthy. Unless California's Chinaphobia prompts false witness against Asiatic immigrants, they send back to the Flowery Land, not only defunct Celestials, but decocted and desiccated tea-leaves, to be rehabilitated with color and flavor, and repacked for sale and shipment to outside barbarians. They also send across, it is said, the leaves of well-known Californian weeds, to come back qualified to sustain the reputation of superior black tea, under nearly all tests except microscopic examination. There is a general belief that although ground coffee is apt to contain other ingredients, the unground product can be depended on; but the records show that a patent for spurious coffee beans, moulded of earthy material, was issued in England to protect a worthy manufacturer from interference with such a laudable industry. Oxalic and other vigorous acids have added their tartness to certain syrups used with soda-water, and fuchsia has conferred attractive color upon lemonade.

But disclosure of similar practices has been followed by some unanticipated results. The reports of the evidence collected in England by Parliamentary committees conveyed information concerning adulterations, that was followed by an expansion of the area of these offences. Methods of dishonesty new to them were suggested to dealers who were quite as unscrupulous but less ingenious than those whose frauds were reported. One witness somewhat naively assured a committee that an early publication of the result of their labors was eagerly desired by the trading community.

In this country it has been discovered that an exposure of adulterations may be utilized as a means of advertising. Of a sudden, a number of the manufacturers of confectionery in Cincinnati took to denouncing the use of *terra alba*. Statements appeared in the journals, assuring the public that this earth constituted a large proportion of the substance of the candy ordinarily sold. Shortly afterward there followed counter-statements, with names and addresses, and affidavits, pro and con. Within a few days there was an arrest in Boston on a charge of adulterating cream-of-tartar with the same mineral. *Terra alba* is dug out of the chalk cliffs of "Perfidious Albion," undergoes some preparation, and is sold in immense quantities, exclusively for similar purposes. We may expect before many days, to see a wordy demonstration of injured innocence on the part of Boston tradesmen. Even the arrested party will attract notoriety, which is half the battle in a retail business, and if innocent, will win sympathy and profit as a martyr.

Music for the Million—What the People Want.

The prospect of a Beethoven festival, and the probability that an attempt may be made within a few months to produce in New-York an imitation of the late Boston musical gathering, are circumstances which suggest some reference to the popular need, especially in Winter, of some more regular and practical means of providing musical entertainment. While there is liberal provision in this City of theatrical amusements, there is no place at which the works of the best composers are rendered at frequent intervals and at a charge low enough to bring them within the reach of all. Not that the example of the London music halls need be followed. They combine the sale of eatables and drinkables and especially the latter, with their more legitimate bill of fare. But it is quite possible, especially considering the great amount of musical talent in this City, to give the people a series of concerts which would be at once popular and profitable.

To render such an experiment successful, it must be borne in mind, however, that people generally appreciate the difference between good music and bad. The professional leaders who have organized celebrated bands—such, for instance, as M. JULLIEN'S, years ago—have found that the excellence of the compositions rendered was of the greatest importance in determining the question of success. By excellence is not meant that which appeals mostly to the severely-trained scientific ear, but that which charms the senses and excites the imagination by sweet sounds. Mr. THOMAS recognized this last Summer in his Central Park Garden concerts, and his very numerous audiences were grateful to him for it.

Musicians themselves might derive great benefit from efforts of the kind spoken of. They have—the best of them, that is—a reputation already, but it is of a limited kind. A few high-class and expensive concerts make them known to fashionable and wealthy circles. But is there not a wider fame worth seeking? We can imagine no more delightful sensation than that with which a fine performer looks upon the crowd of eager and entranced listeners to his magic strains, or with which a body of trained executants unite to realize the conceptions of some popular composer. The sympathy between musicians and audience is often intense, and its influence remains. Nor need there be a feeling of non-appreciation by a crowd gathered at low prices. It is not certain that a popular crowd is not in fact the most appreciative of all. The mass of the people have few musical pleasures offered them—when they are accorded such, they take them as pleasures in themselves, and not for the exhibition of dress or to meet people. The consequence is that they attend to what is presented, and that is what any professional musician should be most proud of.

The time may come when no New-York Winter will be without its first-class promenade concerts, open to all comers at as low a charge even as twenty-five cents. At any rate, it is to be hoped that some trained orchestra leader will consider whether it is not worth while to make the experiment at once, though it may be at a slightly higher price. Any such may be assured that there are many thousands, who having literally no means of enjoyment but the theatres, would accept the effort as a great boon. Hard work in these high-pressure times creates much mental weariness which mere excitement cannot expel, but which would be charmed away in the presence of a concourse of sweet sounds.

How Can Ladies Help Poor Girls?

This is substantially the question which our correspondent, "N. T. D.," puts to us. Her letter will be found in another column, and it will be observed that she is anxious to know how to reach the classes for whom we made an appeal last Sunday. It is an old difficulty. There are plenty of people ready to help distress if only they could be brought face to face with it. How is this to be accomplished?

The answer seems very simple. Surely anybody can find deserving objects of charity by simply looking for them. We cannot refer "N. T. D." to a better example than that of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. She did not sit down and ask where the poor could be found, but went out of doors and found them all around her, and began tending them in sickness and relieving their distresses. If our correspondent will make a few inquiries personally in the neighborhoods where poor girls are obliged to seek lodgings, and then get two or three young lady friends to help her, she may make herself the means of doing great good. Of course this involves some trouble. "N. T. D." would, we are sure, not be deterred by this consideration; but is she ready to encounter fatigue, and perhaps at first a little disappointment, in her work of well-doing? She must devote some hours occasionally to the task—it is not an amusement, to be taken up lightly and as lightly laid down. How many poor girls would hear with amazement that a lady is willing to help them if she could only find them! They are on every side of us. Church organizations manage to reach them sometimes, but ladies like "N. T. D." would do better to labor in their own way. Any policeman in the streets, any doctor in a poor neighborhood, or any minister of religion would tell our correspondent in a moment where she could find deep distress, and where she might prove a "ministering angel" indeed. If she is in earnest, as we cannot doubt she is, the road to do good can easily be ascertained. The poor girls whom she discovers for herself will not be slow in appreciating the motives which have actuated her.

The Decline in Coal—Better Prospects for Consumers.

Nothing was more natural or less expected than the great decline in prices at the last auction sale of coal. The exorbitant rates demanded for a long time past were purely fictitious, as has been repeatedly pointed out. It required, in fact, great efforts to maintain the late high rates, and so soon as the trade was left to its natural course, a fall was inevitable. It was only necessary that the great mines should be continuously productive to insure reasonable prices. The great Lackawanna coal corporations, owning their lines of transportation, would find equal profits as carriers and producers, and would naturally throw the largest possible quantity upon the market. The pacification of the mining regions also has influenced the reduction of prices, as was natural. It has now been some weeks since there have been any rumors of trouble among the miners, and the result is seen in the average decline of more than $1 per ton on all grades of coal, which is, moreover, a material reduction from the prices of the corresponding date of last year. The result of the two last monthly sales shows conclusively, when compared, that the market has escaped from the clutches of the speculators; and there being no strikes, or rumors of strikes to influence it, it is now controlled by the natural laws of supply and demand.

But something more has been done toward securing cheap coal than effecting a truce between warring mine owners, by whose jealousies strikes were produced and prices inflated. A permanent peace between these owners could only be established by the smaller owners—operating mainly in Schuylkill County—ceasing to pay tribute to the Reading Railroad, and opening new lines of communication. Action in this important matter has recently been taken, and the project of an additional outlet from the lower anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania to the seaboard, so long imperatively demanded by the interest of both consumers and producers, cannot be much longer delayed. The permanent quiet of the mining regions being assured by the equalization of the great Lackawanna Companies with their rivals to the southward, by release of the latter from extortionate tolls, continuous production is secured, and comparatively low prices become a certainty.

The enlightenment of the retail coal dealers of this City as to the market value of the article in which they deal is a matter of importance. They have not on former occasions been as prompt to follow a decline as an advance. But they must acknowledge a general and steady depression now, and if our citizens have sufficient nerve and discretion in dealing with them, they must soon be brought to terms. There are always some who adhere to market rates, and these should be so patronized as to enable them to influence the rest toward a return to fair dealing.

Perils to Poor Humanity.

A writer in the new number of the *Atlantic Monthly* adduces some instructive facts which go to prove that, in some respects, we are behind other nations in our care for individual safety from accident and fatal injuries. The long list of railway and steamboat disasters which the last few months have presented us with, conclusively shows the necessity of the preservation of life being made matter of stricter legislative concern than it is. One point to which this might profitably be directed, is alluded to by the writer just mentioned. England possesses some 14,000 miles of railway, to work the machinery of which she finds employment for 168,068 operatives, while this country, with 45,000 miles, only requires a working corps of 15,000. Of course the immensely larger proportion of minor stations and local trains which exist on the complicated network of the English railway system, must be taken into account in comparing such figures; still the fact remains that, in our case, a much larger average of deaths from railway casualties prevails, and it cannot be doubted that imperfect management has a good deal to do with this result. It is difficult to realize the enormous dimensions to which our rapidly-developing railway interest may one day attain. It seems perfectly certain, however, that unless a more thorough State supervision of its management be attempted, it will scarcely turn out the unmixed national blessing which we have a right to expect it should.

Formidable as are the statistics of railway and steamboat accidents, it is somewhat startling to find that the deaths resulting from the adulteration of kerosene burning fluid exceed in number those from both causes put together. The dangerous elements are [illegible] yet in spite of the [illegible] crime against society, its perpetrators remain unmolested and undetected. No one doubts that it is very considerable, and yet no one presses for a remedy. Popular indignation is more readily excited when mercantile dishonesty comes to tamper with the very appliances for saving life in time of danger. Yet even the frequent expression of this has not prevented a continuance of that most cold-blooded of all forms of cheating—the adulteration of cork life-buoys with straw rushes and defective cork, forming a horrible mockery of support which helps only the more certainly to drag down the struggling wretch whom it encircles to a watery grave. Our want of a regular life-boat service, and of any humane associations to give a public recognition to acts of devoted bravery and to provide means for averting accidents, could not long exist were we fully conscious of the importance, in every point of view, of human preservation. The subject is as much deserving attention as the efficient organization of national defences, since it truly points to the repelling of foes from within instead of foes from without, and is equally essential for the safety of society.

Seeing that our State Prisons are so crowded, and that in all probability the difficulty of providing jail accommodations for all our malefactors will only increase with our population, it may suggest itself to many that it would possibly be a better thing to *transport* them—that is, send them to the waste places of our Territories, and allow them to be of some use to themselves and others, instead of festering in crowded prisons. They might be sent to Alaska, especially, which they would help to colonize and improve in a variety of ways. There are, of course, other places and undertakings nearer home, in which they could be employed to the great benefit and relief of society. The world has outlived the habit of hanging men for a large class of malfeasances, which have ceased to be capital, and it may, in time, outlive the habit of shutting them up for the same, at a vast expense to the community.

If Mr. STEWART, in making his great building experiment at Hempstead, would consider the sewerage of his township, he would be likely to afford some valuable suggestion for other people and places. He has no river convenient to drain it into, and partly for that reason, he might entertain the idea of a sunken reservoir in some part of the locality, into which all the sewers would carry their contents. This reservoir could be deodorized and the matter distributed as one of the finest fertilizers of the surrounding country. That underground experiment would be just as interesting as the one on the surface—perhaps more so—though less imposing in appearance. The unhappy great cities of the world, so embarrassed by their sewerage, would be in a different condition at present, if men, some centuries ago, began to deal with drainage and refuse in some way resembling that suggested.

Two counterfeiters of fractional currency seem to have been arrested in Concord, N. H., and safely locked up. We do not know exactly to what cause to attribute the fact, but we incline to think that there are fewer attempts to counterfeit the currency now than in past years. Whether it may be that the pardoning era has passed, and that a counterfeiter is no longer sure of escape by Presidential favor, we cannot determine; but, at all events, it is a very satisfactory reflection that counterfeiting is becoming dangerous enough to keep the currency tolerably free from it.

M. MALDAN, Chief of the Squadron of Artillery, and M. PREVOST, Chef de Bataillon, have just published in Paris treatises to exhibit the war-tactics best suited to the age—both publications being rather significant of those possible chances on which so many politicians have been speculating. M. MALDAN counsels an open order of battle, and a skirmishing strategy, as contradistinguished from the old Napoleonic movements in columns and masses—just the mode of fighting adopted by our American armies lately in the field. The necessity of this somewhat shifting and scattered order is, of course, owing to the murderous precision of the rifled cannons and needle guns of late invention. M. PREVOST, on his part, gives very full directions for fighting in railway districts, and drilling the soldier into the readiest way of demolishing the rails in an enemy's country. Though "the Empire is peace," everything shows that the elderly Emperor is making use of it according to the old Roman proverb—that is, "preparing for war."

There is more sense in the movement of the German woodcarvers for an early closing of work on Saturdays than in many other strikes. The only difficulty is with regard to the means employed. If the woodcarvers agree that they do not wish to work after 5 P. M. on Saturdays, they ought to be able to effect an arrangement for that purpose with their employers. On the other hand, it is clearly taking an hour of the day's work, and that, accordingly, should be represented by a corresponding reduction in the day's wages. If Saturday does not produce as much as Friday to the employer, and Friday's wages are just, those of Saturday must be decreased.

In reading from time to time the recent acts of the Emperors of China and Japan we are somewhat puzzled to decide which of them keeps the better up with the order of modern progress. At one time we think it is the Mikado, since he has got a Parliament; but then the other Emperor seems to go beyond him in sending an embassy to all foreign Governments. The Emperor of Japan has a handsome steam flotilla, and he sends his noblemen to this country to be educated. But, after all, he must consider himself distanced, for the Emperor of China edits a newspaper—the Pekin *Gazette*—regulating its contents for a variety of readers and localities. He must find it a rather troublesome job, and we have an idea that the wise Mikado will not be in a great hurry to follow his example.

The practice of teaching drawing and writing in our City public schools, by private lessons from teachers not regularly on the staff of instructors, has been frequently remarked upon. A useful attempt is making to supersede this method, however, with the sanction of members of the Board of Education. The point aimed at is to instruct the regular class teachers in the branches referred to, so that they may in their turn impart their knowledge to the pupils. Professor BAIL, of the Scientific School, Engineering Department, of Yale College, has already commenced a series of lectures and instructions at the Normal School in Twelfth-street. His method, which is the true one, commences by training the eye and hand by causing the pupils to copy geometrical forms, and then [illegible] is called [illegible] and acquire skill rapidly.

There is a proposition to create a Bureau of Mechanics at Washington, with a Cabinet officer at its head, and whose duty, among other things, would be to educate, protect and encourage labor and skill in all departments of manufactures. While there is much to commend in such a scheme, there are also many objections to it. In the first place, it is not advisable at present to make additions to the list of Government departments, in view of the fact that we are seeking rather to reduce than to increase national expenditures. And, besides, it is very questionable whether the proposed plan, involving as it does a kind of supervision over private enterprises, would not prove extremely vexatious. Of course it is desirable to raise the standard of skill and efficiency in mechanical industry, but the Bureau's proposition to establish national schools for this purpose seems rather startling. The fact that there are such schools for the army and navy is, moreover, scarcely a reason for the new one spoken of. The nation is obliged to educate men in the details of its military and naval services, but that it should do the same for the public at large, and for the promotion of private interests is not apparent.

M. RODOLPHE LINDAU, a French traveler, has just given to the world his impressions of San Francisco. With the characteristic gallantry of his nation, he grows quite enthusiastic over the charms of the ladies of the Golden City. Coming from a Japanese colony where female elegance is rather exceptional, he is enraptured to find all the triumphs of the most advanced civilization exemplified in female costume. He describes the prevailing toilette as new and gorgeous, the dresses being of the most elegant and the fashions of the costliest description; while the grace of the fair forms who bore them receives also its due meed of admiration. "I have revisited," says this delighted critic, "the great cities of Europe since I left San Francisco, but nowhere have I found so much elegance, beauty and charm as among the ladies of the capital of California." In the appearance of the male inhabitants he finds an almost total antithesis to that of the female, the clear complexion, brilliant eyes and graceful movements of the one, being unfavorably contrasted with the negligent attire, seedy hats, and the air of fatigue and preoccupation which characterize the other.

The Emperor NAPOLEON appears once more to be in a promising condition—that is, he desires "the widest and most absolute affirmation of liberty" to be made part of the speech provided for his use on opening the Chamber. It is unfortunate that the very imperfect performance of similar promises renders absolute belief in the good faith of this one uncertain. There is this difference, however, between it and former utterances—it is made after the return to France, and the election as a Deputy, of M. ROCHEFORT, two circumstances that could not have occurred unless NAPOLEON had given the "most absolute affirmation" of liberty to that unmanageable Thersites of the French Press. One thing is much needed in connection with these events, and that is, a definition of "liberty" which can be generally accepted and understood. The interpretations of the word are about as various as the languages in which it is expressed.

The nuisance of the dusty operations appertaining to the ash-cart in our streets, may be abated when it is shown that there is sufficient value in ashes to make their preservation desirable. The dust heaps of London, celebrated in *Our Mutual Friend*, were the residue of bituminous coal. Their existence has ceased, for every particle that now goes into a scavenger cart in that city is afterward put to practical use. The actual fuel left in London coal dust serves to burn nearly all the bricks manufactured for new buildings in that city. Scientific and systematic treatment of the ashes of this city would develop equal results. Some portions, screened to uniformity in sizes and properly mixed with coal tar, would furnish a cheap and serviceable material for roofing and pavements. Lixiviation might prove profitable, since, besides the ash from anthracite, there is that from wood used in lighting fires, as well as that resulting from the burning of kitchen garbage, a mode of disposing of household waste practiced by many families. The contents of the ash-barrel have been successfully used in enriching the soil of a garden plot; and if presented in a liquid form might subserve more extended purposes of agriculture.

While the public can only say that there is no knowing what will happen next year, it is cheering that at least one man has the programme all in his mind's eye. Old ZADKIEL tells us all about it, as is his manner of doing annually. February is full of import, he informs us. On the 8th of that month NAPOLEON will be "moved to anger"—which is bad news. A more appalling announcement, even, than this, follows: On the 6th, "Saturn will square the sun in the figure of the Imperial Prince." However, as the prophet advises him to "keep his chest dry and warm," he may get over the operation. The King of Italy is to be in trouble on March 4, on which day "all martial affairs" will begin to "go wrong" with him. This, however, is made contingent upon his being "now living," which does seem to bear somewhat upon the prospect. Many evils will be inflicted on Spain, Hungary, Tuscany, &c., on April 5, and three days later England, Germany, Denmark and Syria are to be similarly favored. And these are but specimens of many troubles in store, to say nothing of coming mysteries. In May, for instance, "the King of Prussia has some serious *directions in operation*," which must be something very dreadful, though we do not know exactly what; and on the 20th the Square of Mars to Jupiter "brings evils for the nonce to Ireland," which seems unhandsome treatment of poor Erin, when one considers the political reforms she is trying to accomplish.

The Schoeppe Murder Case.

Much comment is made among the Germans of this City with regard to the death warrant having been signed by the Governor of Pennsylvania in the Schoeppe murder case. The following "preliminary appeal" has been made to them by the German Legal Aid Society of this City:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The death warrant of Dr. PAUL SCHOEPPE, at Carlisle, Penn., has been signed by Governor GRARY, and the incredible has thus become sadly true. Dr. SCHOEPPE is to end his life at the gallows on Dec. 23 next. Fellow-citizens, we expect to get yet, in the course of this week, the reasons for the warrant. Be attentive, when an appeal will be made to you for assembling in mass meetings next week. Organize already now and assemble when the hour will arrive in your wards. None may stay away; come all! all! for it is intended to avert the disgrace of a possible judicial murder from the American people!

The German Legal Aid Society,
S. HERZBERG, President.
Dr. L. MEYER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

Concerts.

The Dramatic Fund Concert on Thursday was supremely and equally fortunate in weather, in patronage and in artistic results. Musically speaking, it was varied, and, to the general public, highly acceptable. Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON, whose deserts, no doubt, have done quite as much as influential friends to make her a sort of idol of the hour, sang thrice, dividing her favors between MEYERBEER, (the "Shadow Dance,") MOZART, ("Vol che Sapete,") and a pretty trifle by MASSE, "Ma mere etait Bohemienne." The lady has a voice of singular beauty, and it has been cultivated with taste and assiduity. She has acquired remarkable execution, without impairing the sympathetic qualities, which, after all, are the prime forces in every art for the loftiest triumph. Mrs. MOULTON's attainable range is evidently very great; we presume, however, her voice is to be classed as a mezzo-soprano. At present, while she has abundant wealth of it—we mean as regards quantity—delicacy, sweetness and finish are its most notable and most charming characteristics. Whether that organ would have or could acquire the "staying" power requisite for opera we can only surmise. The power is, above all others, the one that inexperienced artists and inexperienced judges are most apt to err in estimating. We are not aware, however, that Mrs. MOULTON intends to try her fortune on the lyric stage, so that speculation on the subject is, perhaps, superfluous. What we know is, that appearing as an amateur—being carefully so described on the bills—this gifted lady has made a profound impression on audiences rather weary of being called upon to be indulgent to novices, and consequently, it may be presumed not over ready to be enchanted without a cause. This fact, standing alone, shows Mrs. MOULTON to be possessed of uncommon powers, and that if she chooses to exchange her niche as amateur for the more arduous one of the professional artist, she will do so under circumstances of almost unequaled promise. The other performers, who, in common with Mrs. MOULTON volunteered on this occasion, were cordially received. Miss MARIE PUTNAM made her first appearance, and showed that she possesses a contralto voice of ample and rich quality; and Miss MEHLIG, a newly-arrived German pianiste of repute, played a familiar concerto of WEBER's in a way that proved her claims to be ranked as a thorough, well trained and conscientious artist, whose future efforts will be looked for with confidence and pleasure. Mr. GARIBOLDI, Mr. LEVY, Signor TABARDI and others aided in a programme over which Mr. MARETZEK presided, and we rejoice to know that the receipts of the occasion were some $3,000.

The third rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society took place before a great throng of subscribers and miscellaneous visitors on Friday. The programme consisted of (Part 1) MOZART'S Symphony, Eb.; LISZT'S concerto for pianoforte in E flat major, played by Miss ALIDE TOPP, with orchestral accompaniment, and (Part 2) MENDELSSHON'S "Midsummer Night's Dream," incident to which Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS read part of SHAKESPEARE'S play of that name. This programme was repeated at the first concert of the Society for the season, which was given last night, and an account of which we shall publish to-morrow.

A noteworthy entertainment is advertised for to-morrow night at Steinway Hall. This consists of the first concert of the Slaviansky Russian Concert Troupe, under the direction of Mr. DMITRI AGRENEFF SLAVIANSKY, of the National Russian Slavonic Society. The troupe include seventeen celebrated artists, who will appear in gorgeous national fancy costumes. Among these are Miss NADEJDA LEWITZKAJA, contralto; Mr. DMITRI AGRENEFF SLAVIANSKY, tenor; Mr. PETER LIWANOVSKY, baritone; Mme. ARGENEVA SLAVIANSKY and Mr. LEON JASSEWITSH, and accompanists on the piano and clarionet, and a full and efficient chorus. This, we believe, is the first instance of a troupe of Russian artists appearing before a New-York audience. American partiality for the subjects of the Czar will now have a fair opportunity to display itself while giving a hospitable reception to wandering strangers.

On Tuesday night a concert, first announced some time ago, will be given on the occasion of the opening of the new hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. Miss NETTIE STIRLING, the contralto, will make her first appearance since her return from Europe. Miss KELLOGG will sing. Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN will play and many other artists will participate in an entertainment, the peculiar object and singular attractions of which will doubtless insure for it substantial success.

Also on Tuesday evening the New-York Harmonic Society are to present HANDEL's oratorio of "Judas Maccabeus," at Steinway Hall. Mrs. G. HESS, Miss HUTCHINGS, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON and Mr. J. R. THOMAS will sustain the solo parts, and there will be a full chorus and orchestra.

Italian Opera.

As we anticipated, "William Tell" has proved a trump card for the Italian Opera. It has been sung three times this week with steadily increasing popularity, and on Friday the performance was in some respects truly admirable. Signor LEFRANC was on this latter occasion in capital voice, and his spirit and force were such that the delight of the public was sometimes quite irrepressible, and burst forth in and out of season in tumultuous acclamations. We are anxious to see "William Tell" run, believing that for the interest of both public and manager such will be the best possible policy. But, if Signor LEFRANC will pardon a comparison which obviously applies to but a solitary point, it will not do to kill the goose who lays the golden eggs. No tenor in our recollection has a freer method than Signor LEFRANC. He literally never spares himself. His singing of the first act of "Arnoldo," such is his *abandon*, is precisely as if it were the last and his only work for the evening. But not even his remarkable strength can be expected to hold out if taxed with such tremendous efforts as the tenor part in "William Tell" three and four times a week. This will, we hope, be fairly considered, and the requisite work so adjusted as to press with all attainable evenness upon the various artists concerned. The need for another baritone is palpable. Signor REYNA has done better with the arduous part of *Tell* than with any other he has attempted; but what with the demands of Brooklyn and Newark, in addition to those of the Metropolis, there is really too much in his line for any one human being to get through without, if not injury, unpleasant symptoms of fatigue. "Crispino e la Comare," was sung to a good house on Saturday, when Miss KELLOGG and Signor RONCONI were rapturously applauded. To-morrow night "William Tell" is to be repeated, but we trust not, as announced, for the last time.

English Opera.

The success of the Richings Opera Troupe at the Grand Opera House continues, setting at naught all the gloomy predictions which preceded their tenancy of that theatre. No performance of special moment has been given during the week just ended, but the representations have all been satisfactory and extremely attractive. "The Bohemian Girl" remains, after all, the most magnetic part of the *repertoire*, and, it seems, can be given time and again with a certainty of pecuniary success. BALFE's work was repeated several times after its production Monday, and each time with equally cheerful results. It would be unnecessary now to dwell upon the features of its interpretation, for the pleasant impression of which the above cited facts will vouch. We see the work will be given again to-morrow and Tuesday, with Mr. DRAYTON, now fully recovered, as *Count Arnheim*; and, as an English version of "Gli Ugonotti" will soon be placed upon the stage, we counsel the admirers of BALFE to profit by one of these two possibly final rehearsals of his most popular opera.

The Theatres.

At Wallack's Theatre "Home" and "A Regular Fix" have filled the house nightly, and will continue this week to do no less. "The Wonder: a Woman Keeps a Secret," and other novelties, are [illegible], but appearances considered they [illegible] ....The Fifth-avenue Theatre has presented for the week varied attractions. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT has given a powerful representation here of *Sir Giles Overreach*. Miss THERESA SHERK has made a first appearance, and Mr. LEWIS has gained fresh friends in new comic assumptions. On Tuesday two new plays, "Daddy Gray" and "Checkmate" are promised, which will probably hold the boards for some time....Miss BATEMAN has concluded her fine engagement at Booth's Theatre, and Mr. JAMES H. HACKETT appears at that house to-morrow evening in his famous personation of *Falstaff*....At the French Theatre "London" is drawing houses such as persuade the manager to keep it on the bills, and it will be repeated with all its remarkable scenery every night during the coming week and at the Saturday *matinée*.

Miscellaneous Mention.

The gross receipts of the places of amusement in this City for the month of October, as returned to the different Assessors, were as follows: Booth's Theatre, $34,339; Wallack's Theatre, $27,422; Olympic Theatre, $24,661; Niblo's Garden, $21,464; Tammany, $19,119; Fifth-avenue Theatre, $17,845; New-York Circus, $17,253; Theatre Comique, $14,371; Grand Opera House, $13,399; Wood's Museum, $11,322; Bryant's Minstrels, $7,317.... The title of a new book on music and art in this City is whispered in well-informed circles, as that of a very interesting and piquant production. It is called *The Romance of a Piano*...... Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON was among the passengers for Europe yesterday......The rehearsals of "Mootla," libretto by C. F. DE NYSE and music by Mr. E. B. MOORE, are progressing satisfactorily. Miss WALDRON, whose successful *début* in Philadelphia, and subsequent difficulty with Mme. RICHINGS-BERNARD are no doubt remembered still, will fill the leading part in the new work...... A new drama, by Mr. CHARLES GAYLER, called "Fritz, Our Cousin German," was brought out Monday night at the Buffalo (N. Y.) Academy of Music. The Buffalo *Courier* gives a plot of the work, and concludes its reference to it as follows: "The length of our synopsis precludes a fitting commentary on the performance, and we must content ourselves with saying that Mr. EMMET (*Fritz*) made a decided hit, and met with the most enthusiastic applause at every turn. The piece will create a *furor* during the week, and author, managers and star, will no doubt reap a rich harvest. The piece is assured of popularity, is well cast, and throughout it shows Mr. GAYLER'S superior knowledge of stage business."....The Yale Glee Club concert, to have been given in Hartford, Conn., Friday did not take place, because of the small attendance.... Mr. W. H. LINGARD, Miss ALICE DUNNING and party were in Albany Friday and Saturday night. They appear in Providence to-morrow and Tuesday....Mlle. PATTI and Messrs. PRUME, RITTER, SQUIRES and HERMANNS were last week in Rochester, N. Y. The ZAVISTOWSKIS occupied Corinthian Hall in that city last week....Mr. FORREST'S engagement at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, has ended. "The Gladiator" was last acted, and was witnessed by an immense audience....HERMANN appears in Boston on Wednesday next From Boston he goes to Chicago, to Omaha, to Salt Lake City and finally to San Francisco, where he will perform for the last time previous to retiring into private life....Monday, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH acted at the Providence, R. I., Academy of Music....Next Tuesday night, Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS reads "A Midsummer Night's Dream," at Masonic Hall, in Baltimore, Md. Mr. G. L. FOX and company were at the Concordia Opera House, in that same city, last week.... On Monday last, the Parepa-Rosa troupe appeared in Indianapolis, Ind., and were greeted by an overflowing audience....Wednesday, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and his orchestra played at the Detroit, Mich., Opera House....Mr. JEFFERSON was last week playing *Dr. Pangloss*, in "The Heir at Law," at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago. Monday, the Lydia Thompson troupe commenced an engagement at the Crosby Opera House, in presence of a numerous but rather coarse audience.... IRENE and SOPHIE WORRELL were acting at the New-Orleans Academy of Music, and Mr. BEN. DE BAR at the St. Charles Theatre....The latest San Francisco journals report Mme. MARIE METHUA SCHELLER at Maguire's Opera House, and Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON in a fresh adaptation from the French, entitled "On the Brink," at the California Theatre....Monday, Signor BRIGNOLI and his party give their first concert in San Francisco, Cal.... Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS will not go to California, after all. Mr. WILLIAMS writes: "Upon our arrival in St. Louis I was credibly informed that the trip to California (where we were engaged to play eight weeks,) at this season of the year, would involve great personal risk and an almost absolute uncertainty of arriving in San Francisco at any specific date, owing to the probable blockade of the road by snow. Under the circumstances, I telegraphed Messrs. BARRETT & MCCULLOUGH, managers of the California Theatre, San Francisco, asking a postponement of my engagement, which, knowing full well the obstacles to be encountered on the journey, coupled with the great uncertainty of arriving at any specified time, they courteously complied with my request.... Miss ANNIE LOCKHART, (Mrs. HARRY JACKSON,) whose death at Salt Lake City we announced on Tuesday last, was a native of England, where she first appeared upon the stage and won considerable distinction. From there she went to Australia, playing in all the leading cities, and gaining general recognition as an artist of a high order of merit. Some years since she visited San Francisco, where she soon became an established favorite, playing successively at Maguire's Opera House, the Metropolitan, and the theatres in the interior. Six or eight months ago she went to Salt Lake City, became the "leading lady" there, and attained great favor in the eyes of the Saints. "She was an actress of great merit," says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, which supplies the above-printed details, "and might, under happier domestic auspices, have risen to a leading position in her profession."

Foreign Notes.

The event of the week following that to which reference was made when we last wrote of London theatricals had been the production of "Forbidden Fruit" at the Lyceum. The *Times* thus refers to it: "When we briefly record the fact that the version of 'Paul Forestier' brought out on Saturday night with the title 'Forbidden Fruit' proved an unmitigated failure, we are only stating what every judicious and disinterested person acquainted with M. E. AUGIER's play must have fully anticipated. It is just one of those pieces that, whether we consider their subject or their form, are completely unfitted for the English stage, and even its enormous success, when it was originally produced at the Théâtre Français in the January of last year was accompanied by a pretty general expression of the opinion that moral propriety had been gauged somewhat more roughly than accorded with the notions even of tolerant Paris. The exhibition of a weak young man, who is ready to abandon a blameless wife for the sake of a capricious mistress, and is almost physical in his display of passion, is scarcely the sort of thing to awaken London sympathies. A slight modification of 'Paul Forestier,' which makes *Léa* a widow from the commencement of the piece, is doubtless intended by the author of 'Forbidden Fruit' as a concession to decorum; but this merely weakens the motive of the play, and thus adds obscurity to offence. Let us add that M. AUGIER's work is constructed with that severe simplicity which is proper to the Théâtre Français, and which looks bald to the unsophisticated Englishman, who might, perhaps, gulp down a bolus of immorality enveloped in such currant jelly as could be supplied at the Vaudeville. It is, moreover, a piece in verse, written by a great master of metre with the intention that it shall be spoken as verse is habitually spoken at the Théâtre Français, and not elsewhere, even in Paris. For this verse literal prose is no equivalent, nor do the artists now in Wellington-street at all resemble the actors in the Rue de Richelieu. We need not say more about a piece on which the curtain fell amid mingled sounds of disapprobation and derision."....A Paris correspondent thus alludes to the only theatrical event of moment in the French metropolis: "ALEXANDER DUMAS' 'Chevalier de Maison Rouge,' produced in 1847, and never yet played since Dec. 2, 1851, has been revived at the Porte St. Martin. It has been often said by the Opposition Press that the Empire could never survive the performance of this play. The 'liberal experiment' has, however, turned out quite harmless. The Police, both in uniform and in plain clothes, attended in extra force, more especially because it had been reported that M. ROCHEFORT was to be present; but there was no occasion for their services. The revolutionary tribune was hissed instead of applauded. The choruses, which sang out of tune, were also hissed, and it was jokingly said that the Police had ordered them to spoil the music in order to throw discredit upon the play. M. DE FORCADE LA ROQUETTE and several official people were in the boxes. The famous Girondin song, 'Mourir pour la Patrie,' was vociferously applauded; but so far from this applause being a sign of sedition, it is joined in by M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, who laments in the *Pays* that the 'Marseillaise' should not be still the national air instead of 'Partant pour la Syrie,' 'a pretty love composition of the gushing creole, Queen HORTENSE, but one not at all adapted for a march to battle.'"

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BRUSSELS.

The Inman steamship *City of Brussels*, which left Liverpool Nov. 18 and Queenstown Nov. 19, arrived at her dock in this port, after an extremely rapid passage, yesterday evening. Her advices are later by three days than those at hand by the *Weser*.

Baron DE WERTHER, Prussian Ambassador, left Paris on Nov. 15 for Compiègne, and presented to the Emperor the letters accrediting him as representative of the North German Confederation at the French Court. His Excellency, on the occasion, spoke as follows:

"SIRE: Charged by my august master with the signal honor of representing him near your Imperial Majesty, I shall be obeying the express will of my Sovereign in devoting all my efforts in maintaining and cementing the friendly relations and perfect understanding which so happily exist between the Courts and Governments of France and Prussia, as well as with the Confederation of Northern Germany, and which are based on the reciprocal interests which the two countries sincerely desire to develop. I have the honor, Sire, to deliver into your hands the letters which accredit me near your Imperial Majesty as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the King and of the Northern Confederation, hoping that your Majesty will favor me with all your confidence, which will be indispensable to enable me to fulfil the task which has devolved on me."

The Emperor made the following reply:

"MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR: I fully appreciate the sentiments which you express to me in the name of your Sovereign. Like him, I desire the maintenace of a good understanding between the two Governments, and the development of friendly relations between Prussia, the Northern Confederation and France. I have to congratulate myself on the choice made by the King in sending you to Paris, and I beg you to count on the kindly reception which you will always meet from us."

The Parliament of Italy was opened Nov. 18, by Royal Commission. The speech from the throne, after expressing gratitude for the manifestations of affection evinced during the King's illness says, the birth of the Prince of Naples will be a fresh pledge for the unity and liberty of the country. The relations of Italy with foreign powers are extremely satisfactory and peace is the wish of all nations during progress. It is particularly so with Italians, who are intent upon the entire reorganization of their country. The Government has not yet thought it expedient to interfere with the Bishops who are going to Rome to attend the approaching Ecumenical Council, but the King hopes that a word may go forth from that assembly and reconcile faith, science and civilization. In any case the nation may be assured that the King will maintain intact the rights of the State and the dignity of the people. The King urges as of great importance the restoration of the finances of the Kingdom and the speedy adoption of the budget. The Government will introduce various measures for the reform of the international administration and of the penal law, and for promoting legislation, unification, the reorganization of the land and sea forces, the extension of trade and credit, the transformation of the National Guard.

A telegram from Ismaila, dated Nov. 18, reports that M. DE LESSEPS, in his speech at the banquet in honor of the completion of the Suez Canal, said: "The work of the canal is completed, but it is now necessary that the present administration of justice in Egypt, which paralyzes the resources of the company and obstructs commerce, should be reformed. The Egyptian Government is willing to effect the necessary reform in unison with the Great Powers, but I regret to state that the French Government is the one which offers the greatest resistance to the project put forward for that purpose, and which are so indispensable to the Company, to the foreign residents, and to the natives." M. DE LESSEPS concluded by stating that the Board of Directors of the Suez Canal Company have drawn up a petition to the French Government, demanding the reforms referred to; and he expressed a hope that all interested would give their support to this petition. M. DE LESSEPS' speech was well received, and the President of the Lloyd's Company promised to support the petition.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.

Important Manifesto of the French Left.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1869.

After ten days of painful parturition the mountain has brought forth, not a *ridiculus mus*, but a political bantling of great promise and vigor. There was considerable difference, not only as regards the form but the basis of this declaration of policy; but the draft prepared by M. JULES FAVRE finally obtained the unanimous adhesion of all the Deputies present The document is too long for me to insert within the limits of a letter, but the three principal points laid down in it sufficiently indicate its character. These are

1. The object pursued is the government of the country by itself, for and through liberty.

2. The means to be employed to attain this object must be exclusively legal and pacific.

3. The theory of the "imperative mandate" constitutes a false and dangerous pretension. The *signataires* are determined to resolutely resist it. They have neither injunctions nor orders to receive.

The manifesto concludes as follows:

"The elective principle alone remains erect in the midst of the revolutions which succeed each other. It is henceforward the only guarantee of order. It is called upon to transform from the base to the summit all the institutions of the country.

To reserve it in tact, it must be freed at once from the monarchical compromises which corrupt it and the demagogical violence which degrades it."

This document is signed by twenty-eight deputies, including MM. Bancel, Gambetta, Jules Ferry, Garnier Pages, Ernest Picard and Jules Simon. It contains no allusion to Republicanism, and its declaration of principles is so carefully worded that almost all shades of Liberals can unite in support of it. It has relieved greatly the public anxiety, which had anticipated a manifesto of a different character, and has displeased only the "irreconcilables" and the reactionists. Its firm and moderate tone will, it is to be hoped, decide the course of the Emperor, who has been hesitating greatly of late. If he founds any hope of being able to arrest the revolution which is in progress, on the indiscretions and violence of the opposition he will find himself fatally mistaken. The French people are now too well schooled in the lessons of history to be again betrayed into playing the game of their enemies.

Among the appreciations by the Press of the manifesto, that of the *Figaro* is probably the most successful. After analysing the document, it says:

"Do you know the moral of the thing? Messieurs the Deputies of the Department, irreconcilable six months ago, are to-day more reasonable and are mere rallying to the support of the programme of the 116.

They have spiced it; that is all.

The fierce have become mild. The irreconcilables have become reasonable. The danger which liberty is incurring have opened their eyes. They no longer want anything that is not immediately realizable; they are rallying to the support of the wishes of the country."

It is plain from their tone that the manifesto is not at all to the taste of the organs which represent the reactionary portion of the Administration. In yielding to the desire of the more advanced members of the Cabinet to try the experiment of a liberal and *laissez faire* system they were confident that it would end in such disorders, and in such a necessity for repression measures, that an excuse would be afforded for arresting the concessions promised in the Emperor's letter, and partly realized in the *Senatus Consultum*. Matters have turned out differently from what was expected.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

General Meeting of the Company—Condition of Affairs.

From the Daily News, Nov. 18.

A general meeting of the Société du Cable Transatlantique Français was held yesterday at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, to receive the report of the Directors and the statement of accounts. Viscount MONCK presided.

The report was taken as read.

The Chairman, in moving its adoption congratulated the shareholders on the completion of the enterprise within the stipulated expenditure. In less than a year from the incorporation of the company they had laid and brought into operation the longest submarine cable in existence. The cable commenced transmitting messages on the 12th of August, 1869; it had since continued in successful working, and, according to the most scientific authorities, was improving in effectiveness by use. It was true that a slight—almost an imaginary—fault had been discovered, but the Construction Company, who laid it down, were so satisfied that it was of no importance, that they had left in the hands of the company £20,000 in shares due to them to be forfeited should the fault become serious. They had had to meet many difficulties, and amongst them was the misunderstanding with the American Government in regard to the landing of the cable on the American shore. The Press and the people of the United States had always sympathized with the company, and the directors had reason to know that they possessed also the sympathy of the American Government, with whom the Board was now negotiating for the arrangement of all questions affecting the relations of the Company with that Government, and with such favorable prospects of a satisfactory issue, that he trusted the meeting would leave the matter in the directors' hands. They had secured as their general manager in Paris M. COUCHAD, who at present filled the office of manager of telegraphs under the convention between all European Powers, and they had entered into arrangements with the English Government, which from the 1st of January next, when all the telegraphic communication in this country would come under the Government control, would lead to a large accession of the business. As they were aware all the telegraph companies here were bound by working agreements with the Anglo-American Company, which agreements of course would be binding upon the Government, but a promise had been given that this company's advertisements should be displayed in all the telegraph offices, and that the public should have the option of telegraphing by either the Anglo-American or the French cable. The receipts had been gradually increasing week by week since it had been laid down, and it might enable them to form some idea of the ultimate rate of profit to know that during the first thirteen weeks it had been in operation the earnings of the cable had been £21,110. In the first week the receipts were £577; in the second, £746; the third, £1,040; the fourth, £1,068; the fifth, £1,323; the sixth, £1,797; the 7th, £1,710; the eighth, which was exceptional, the Anglo-American being out of order, £2,600; the ninth, £1,888; the tenth, £1,686; the eleventh, when the Anglo-American was again out of order, £2,692; the twelfth, £1,928, and the thirteenth, which was not exceptional, £2,205. They could now easily calculate what rate the receipt bore to the capital, and he had no doubt that the increase would continue for some time to come.

Baron EMILE D'ERLANGER seconded the motion.

Mr. HAYWARD inquired whether under the articles the meetings were to be annual or half-yearly, and how often dividends would be paid? He was in favor of quarterly dividends, for he could not see any reason for leaving a large sum of money in the hands of the board from half-year to half-year.

The Chairman replied that the articles stipulated for yearly, not half-yearly, meetings; but it was in the power of the shareholders at any time, on a requisition signed by the holders of 5,000 shares, to have a meeting called. With regard to the payment of dividends, it was the intention of the Board to hold another meeting soon, for the purpose of declaring a dividend; and it would always be their desire to distribute the profits as soon as possible after they came into their hands. Subsequently he explained that the European Governments paid only once in three months, but the receipts from New-York were forwarded weekly, and from this source they had now £7,000 in hand.

Replying to other questions, he added that the French receipts were rather more than half of the whole. The future meetings would be held alternately in London and Paris. They were working on friendly terms with the Anglo-American Company, and were arranging with them a mutual tariff book.

The motion was carried unanimously. The appointment of Lord MONCK and Lord W. HAY as members of the Board was confirmed, and thanks were accorded to both Messrs. QUILTER and BALL, who were reappointed London auditors, and M. SALMON, Paris auditor.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors generally concluded the proceedings.

Senator Ramsey and the Postal Convention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of your contemporaries has an article headed, "Senator RAMSEY'S Summer Trip to Paris—Public Profligacy," which contains severe reflections upon that gentleman and the Government which employed him, and a demand why Minister WASHBURNE was not charged with the work.

If the journal in question was familiar with a postal convention and the technical knowledge required in perfecting it, it would not ask why Minister WASHBURNE was not charged with the work of drawing it up. Mr. WASHBURNE has not the especial knowledge and experience which the subject requires, and that is why the Government did not employ him. Senator RAMSEY has. He is now, and for a number of years has been, Chairman of the Postal Committee in the United States Senate, and is consequently familiar with the subject in all its intricacies and technicalities. All those who had some knowledge of postal affairs recognized the appointment at the time it was made as eminently proper and practical.

Senator RAMSEY did not make this mission the pretext of a pleasure journey over the Continent, but remained closely occupied in Paris all the time he was abroad, trying his best to bring the treaty to a successful issue. A. R.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1869.

Official Seal Presented to the Recently Elected Bishop of Albany, Wm. Croswell Doane.

The Young Churchmen of the Parish of the Advent, in Boston, founded by the late Dr. CROSWELL, have presented WM. CROSWELL DOANE, the son of the late Bishop of New-Jersey, with a seal in the form of the Vesica Piscis, engraved on which are the insignia of Episcopacy. The inscription band surrounding the whole contains in pure antique lettering the words, "*Sigel Guliel C. Doane, D. G. Episcopi Albaniensis.*" (The seal of WM. C. DOANE, by the grace of God, Bishop of Albany.) The stone is a fine bloodstone, set in pure gold with raised oval back that portion which clasps the ivory handle representing the crown laid up for the godly and faithful servant of Christ, and other portions representing the rays of the Sun of Righteousness, interspersed with the cloven tongues of fire that at the Pentacost descended on the Twelve. Altogether, this comprehensive and beautiful design, which is original—and the labor of lore of a clerical friend learned in ecclesiastical love—appears to have been carefully creditably carried out by Messrs. BROWNE and SPAULDING, to whom was intrusted the execution of the work.

THE GHOST OF KING SOLOMON, if the Spiritualists could raise it, would admit that there is something "new under the sun." PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is thoroughly original. There has been nothing like it since time began. It is the only transparent and harmless fluid in existence that will restore the natural color to gray hair, without discoloring the skin.—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'S, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Waltham Watches for Holiday Presents.—We have the largest assortment in the country, and our prices are the lowest. HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silversmiths, No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

A Holiday Present.—POLLAK & SON manufacture warranted genuine meerschaum goods. Stores Nos. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, and 27 John-st., middle of block. Also, repairing and boiling done.

The Swiss Mt. Co., No. 36 East 14th-st., Union-square, importers and dealers in Swiss carved goods.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane. New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

TILESTON—MELLUS.—In Los Angeles, Cal., on Saturday, Nov. 13, WILLIAM M. TILESTON, of New-York, to NETA, daughter of the late Henry Mellus, Esq.

DIED.

BELLOWS.—On Sunday, Nov. 21, THEODORE BELLOWS, in his 52d year.

His remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

BENRIMO.—On Friday evening, Nov. 26, after a short illness, BARROW BENRIMO, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the house of his brother, at No. 243 West 22d-st., on Monday morning, Nov. 29, at 9½ o'clock.

BURROWS.—Suddenly, at Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 26, CLARINE A. DAYTON, wife of Jerome Burrows, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 179 Adams-st., on Monday, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock.

KIERNAN.—General JAMES L. KIERNAN, late United States Consul, Chin Kiang, China.

Notice of funeral in Monday's paper.

MORRIS.—On Friday, Nov. 26, Mrs. SELINA MORRIS, wife of Oran W. Morris, in the 65th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Park Presbyterian Church, 85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Monday, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

NONES.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, at 1 o'clock, of apoplexy, EVELINE J. NONES, wife of Joseph B. Nones.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Nov. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 76 7th-st.

RAPELYE.—Suddenly, at Newtown, L. I., on Saturday morning, Nov. 27, JANE F., wife of John A. Rapelye, aged 49 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, and 2 o'clock from the Reformed Church at Newtown.

VALENTINE.—On Friday, Nov. 26, HENRY MEAD VALENTINE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday morning, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 15 East 127th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., Harlem, N. Y.

WIGGIN.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 25, FREDERICK WIGGIN, in the 48th year of his age.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1869.

At a meeting of the Tobacco Trade, held at the office of M. H. Levin, No. 162 Pearl-st.

Again we are called upon to mourn the loss of a highly-esteemed member of the trade, in the death of BARROW BENRIMO; therefore,

Resolved, That we herewith express our deepest sympathy with his bereaved family.

Resolved, That we attend his funeral in a body, on Monday next, at 9½ A. M., and as a mark of respect, our places of business be closed until 12 M.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the daily papers, and a copy of them sent to his bereaved family.

CHAS. F. TAG,
T. B. COHEN, } Committee.
A. H. CARDOZE,

LOUIS PALMER, Chairman.

DARIUS FERRY, Jr., Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURS

AT

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Dyspepsia, phthisis, constipation, diarrhœa, nervousness, and all bilious, liver and stomach complaints, cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis. Also, the REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, $1 50 per pound. T. DU BARRY, 163 William-st., N. Y., Also of J. F. HENRY, 8 College-place.

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OFFICE D. JONES' BREWERY.—The statements in some of the morning papers respecting the fire on my premises last evening are calculated to convey the impression that the amount of damage would compel a temporary suspension of business, both in the malt and ale trades. It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform my friends and customers that no delay will occur in either department, and that business will be continued as usual during the past thirty years.

D. JONES.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

DECEMBER NUMBER

HITCHCOCK'S

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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This magazine is sold by booksellers and newsdealers generally, and mailed to subscribers at $3 per year. Specimen copies sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 25 cents. Address

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POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC UNION AND GERMAN CENTRAL ORGANIZATION.
WILLIAM FISHER,
For Assistant Alderman,
Tenth Aldermanic District,
Seventeenth Ward.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TRINITY PARISH.

SUNDAY NIGHT services will be held, till further notice, as follows: St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, corner Fulton-st., at 7½ o'clock. St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., at 7½ o'clock Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, at 7½ o'clock; full choral service. St. Chrysostom Chapel, 7th-av., corner 39th-st., at 7½ o'clock. All seats at night services are free.

MORGAN DIX, Rector.

ADVENT LECTURES IN ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST.—The following lectures, upon "The Union Between Christ and the Church," will be delivered in St. Ann's Church, on the SUNDAY EVENINGS of Advent, by Rev. THOMAS S. PRESTON. On these evenings Vespers will commence at 7½ o'clock: I. SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, *The Plan of Redemption.* II. SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, *The Office of Jesus Christ.* III. SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, *The Office of the Christian Church.* IV. SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, *The Catholic Church the Church of Christ.* V. SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, *Protestantism a False Gospel.* Doors open at 6½. Vespers commence at 7½ P. M.

REV. R. N. BELLOWS WILL PREACH TO-DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Discourse in the evening—*Hell a Temper, not a Place: a Reality, not a Theological Fiction.* The public invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Rev. J. W. SCHACKELFORD, Rector, southwest corner of 82d-st. and 4th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Cross the bridge at 83d-st. N. B.—For pews or sittings inquire of Floyd Smith, Jr., Treasurer.

ALL SOUL'S CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Nov. 28, at 10½ A. M., Dr. BELLOWS will preach on *The Nature of Inspiration in the Scriptures.* At 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. PUTNAM on *The Unitarian View of the Divinity of Christ.* At evening service seats free.

OUR PUBLIC FREE SCHOOLS—Shall they be preserved and perfected, or shall they be perverted and destroyed? will be considered at the meeting, No. 304 West 16th-st., corner of 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Platform free to all.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE Church of the Reconciliation, 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. L. BRIGGS will preach the third sermon of the series in behalf of the Parish fund, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Living Error.* A collection will be taken.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 56th-st., near Broadway.—Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, on SABBATH, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and by Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. WM. H. PENDLETON, PASTOR of West 53d-st. Baptist Church, having returned from Jerusalem, will preach in his church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The annual reunion will be held on THURSDAY EVENING following.

HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES.—Rev. Dr. MILBURN (the blind preacher) will preach a sermon in behalf of this charity SUNDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., in the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

HARLEM—NEW PRESBYTERIAN Enterprise.—By request, Rev. H. G. BLINN will preach SUNDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M., at National Hall, corner 4th-av. and 120th-st. A cordial and earnest invitation is extended to all.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Religious Irreligion.*

NEW JERUSALEM (SWEDENBORGIAN) Church, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL GOODS ADVERTISED IN THIS COLUMN ARE GUARANTEED TO BE AS REPRESENTED, BOTH AS REGARDS PRICE AND QUALITY.

CHRISTMAS, 1869.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,
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ON MONDAY, NOV. 29,

I shall offer a full assortment of IRISH POPLINS, of the celebrated manufacture of Pim Bros. & Co., Dublin, at $2 15 per yard. The same article is now selling in this market at $2 75.

Also,

A small lot of the same class of goods which, on account of slight imperfections in manufacturing, I will sell at $1 25 per yard. They are really as good for service and in appearance, when made up, as the perfect goods.

Also,

A full line of English and French Dress Goods, consisting of POPLINS, Plain and Plaid; SERGES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, &c., ranging in price from 15c. to 75c. per yard.

These goods came out by late steamers, and were purchased at a great reduction from former prices on account of the season being over with the European manufacturers; therefore, I can offer to the consumer a saving on purchases of from 25 to 33⅓ per cent. as compared with regular retail prices.

Also,

A great variety of GERMAN TOYS and FANCY GOODS, specially adapted to the Holiday Season, which, added to my previous assortment, makes, without exception, the best collection of articles designed for the holiday trade to be found in any one house in this country.

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German SILK VELVET, for Cloaks	$3 00,	worth $4 50
German SILK VELVET, for Cloaks	4 00,	worth 6 00
Lyons SILK VELVET, for Cloaks	5 00,	worth 7 00
Lyons SILK VELVET, for Cloaks	6 00,	worth 9 00
Lyons SILK VELVET, for Cloaks	7 00,	worth 10 00
Lyons SILK VELVET, for Cloaks	9 00,	worth 12 00
Lyons SILK VELVET, for Cloaks	12 00,	worth 16 00
Lyons SILK VELVET, for Cloaks	13 50,	worth 18 00
Lyons SILK VELVET, for Cloaks	16 00,	worth 20 00

The prices set down as worth are not retail prices, but are the usual wholesale prices at which these goods are sold by all first-class jobbing houses.

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SILK PLUSHES, for Suits and Sacques, at $1 25 per yard, worth $3.

The largest and best assortment of colors to select from in this country.

FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

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NO. 501 BROADWAY.
SILK DEPARTMENT.

BLACK SILKS	$1 00,	worth $1 25
BLACK SILKS	1 25,	worth 1 50
BLACK SILKS	1 50,	worth 1 75
BLACK SILKS	1 75,	worth 2 00
BLACK SILKS	2 00,	worth 2 35
BLACK SILKS	2 30,	worth 2 75
BLACK SILKS	2 50,	worth 3 00
BLACK SILKS	3 00,	worth 3 75
BLACK SILKS	3 50,	worth 4 25
BLACK SILKS	4 00,	worth 5 00
BLACK SILKS	4 75,	worth 6 00
COLORED SILKS	1 00,	worth 1 85
COLORED SILKS	1 15,	worth 2 00
STRIPED SATINS	1 00,	cost 2 40 to import
BLACK SATINS	1 25,	worth 1 75
BLACK SATINS	1 50,	worth 2 00
BLACK SATINS	2 00,	worth 3 00

FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
NO. 501 BROADWAY,
WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

FRENCH ORGANDIES, (now in great demand,) from 60c. to $2 50 per yard, worth from 90c. to $3 50.
TARLETANS, white and colored, at 40c., worth 60c.
SWISS and BOOK MUSLINS, from 10c. to 75c. per yard, worth from 18c. to $1.
SATIN-STRIPE, PLAIN and PLAID NAINSOOKS, from 15c. to $1 per yard, worth from 25c. to $1 35.
SATIN-STRIPE, PLAIN and CHECKED CAMBRICS, from 10c. to 85c. per yard, worth 15c. to $1 25.
VICTORIA and BISHOP LAWNS, from 20c. to $1 per yard, worth 30c. to $1 37½.
LINEN CAMBRICS, from 60c. to $1 50, worth from 85c. to $2 25.
INDIA TWILLED LONG CLOTH, 30c. to 55c., worth 45c. to 87½c.
SHIRRED and TUCKED MUSLINS, from 65c. to $1 75, worth from 90c. to $2 50.
SOFT FINISHED CAMBRICS, 45c. to 65c., worth 60c. to 85c.
WHITE AND COLORED PIQUES, from 15c. to $1, worth 30c. to $1 50.
BRILLIANTS, from 30c. to 65c., worth 45c. to 90c.
HANDKERCHIEFS, great assortment, from 5c. up.
FINE CORSETS, warranted whalebone, 70c., worth $1.
FINE CORSETS, warranted whalebone, 80c., worth $1 25.
ROYAL GENEVIEVE CORSETS, (sixty bones,) $2 25, worth $3 75.

FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
NO. 501 BROADWAY.
LACE DEPARTMENT.

ELEGANT EMBROIDERED LACES, (for overskirts,) plain and fancy colors, $1 50, $2, $3, $3 50 and $4 50 per yard; worth from $2 25 to $5 50.
BLACK SILK LACES, (for vails,) plain and figured, from 35c. to $3 per yard; worth from 60c. to $4 25.
COLORED SILK LACES, (for vails,) 75c. to $2, worth $1 to $2 75.
WHITE SILK CAMBRAY NET, (for dresses,) 4-4 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 10-4 and 12-4, from 37½c. to $2 25; worth 60c. to $3 25.
COTTON NETS, white and black, of every description, at 50 per cent. less than regular retail prices.
LACE VAILS, from 20c. to $9, worth 50c. to $15 each.
REAL AND IMITATION LACES, great assortment at very low prices.
BLACK GUIPURE LACE (for trimming) at 50 per cent. less than regular retail prices.
REAL AND IMITATION LACE COLLARS, in great variety.
EMBROIDERIES from 10c. per yard to $2 50, worth from 15c. to $3 50.
DIMITY AND DIMITY BANDS, splendid assortment.
EMBROIDERED LINEN SETS from 50c. to $2, worth 75c. to $3.

FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,
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FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.
(A new feature in my business.)

CANTON FLANNELS, from 12½c. up.
White and Red all-wool FLANNELS, 25c., worth 35c.
White and Red all-wool FLANNELS, 30c., worth 42c.
White and Red all-wool FLANNELS, 35c., worth 47½c.
White and Red all-wool FLANNELS, 40c., worth 56c.
White SHAKER, yard wide, all wool, 45c., worth 70c.
BLANKETS, from $1 75 per pair to $13.

I am offering goods in this department, at retail, at the manufacturer's case and bale prices to wholesale houses.

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LINEN DEPARTMENT.

8-4 Half-Bleached TABLE LINEN, 45c., worth 65c.
8-4 Half-Bleached TABLE LINEN, 50c., worth 70c.
8-4 Half-Bleached TABLE LINEN, 65c., worth 90c.
8-4 Bleached TABLE LINEN, 75c., worth $1
8-4 Bleached TABLE LINEN, 85c., worth $1.
8-4 Bleached TABLE LINEN, $1, worth $1 25.
10-4 Bleached TABLE LINEN, $1 25, worth $1 60.
10-4 Bleached TABLE LINEN, $1 50, worth $2.
5-8 Linen NAPKINS, per dozen, $1, worth $1 25.
5-8 Linen NAPKINS, per dozen, $1 25, worth $1 75.
5-8 Linen NAPKINS, per dozen, $1 50, worth $2 25.
5-8 Linen NAPKINS, per dozen, $2, worth $3.
3-8 Linen DOILIES, per dozen, 75c., worth $1.
3-8 Linen DOILIES, per dozen, 85c., worth $1 10.
3-8 Linen DOILIES, per dozen, $1, worth $1 25.
Good Linen TOWELS, 10c., worth 20c.
Good Bath TOWELS, 25c., worth 50c.
Damask CLOTHS and NAPKINS, in sets, splendid qualities, in great variety.
Good SHIRTING LINENS, 35c., worth 50c.

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(A good assortment of colors to select from.)

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Adapted to the Holiday Trade, is offered to you at 50 to 100 per cent. less than regular retail prices.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, convenient to strangers, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge—Services SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. In the evening, the fourth sermon in the course of sermons for the people by Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SABBATH at 10½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. MANSFIELD FRENCH, and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR. Theme—*The Final Conflagration of the World.* Prayer and experience meeting in the lecture room at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching every night during the week. Inquiry meeting daily after Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M. On Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., Mrs. WHITTEMEYER, of Philadelphia, will address the ladies of the congregation on *Christian Work*, and at 7½ o'clock Rev. J. H. VINCENT, A. M., will deliver a free public lecture on *The Needs of the Sunday School Work of To-day.*

THE PLYMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, (Rev. Dr. WESCOTT, Pastor,) will dedicate their new house of worship on 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY. At 10½ A. M. a sermon by Rev. W. H. FELIX, of Pilgrim Baptist Church; at 2½ P. M. Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE will deliver an address, to be followed by short speeches from prominent clergymen and laymen from the Baptist churches of the City; at 7½ P. M., sermon by Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, of the First Baptist Church, followed by the prayer of dedication.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—Farewell meeting SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ P. M., at which time Rev. W. C. VAN METER, the Superintendent, whose injuries compel him to cease work entirely, for a while, will bid farewell to his fellow-workers, children and friends. He leaves for Italy in the *Minnesota*, from pier No. 45 North River, next Wednesday, at 2 P. M. The session of the Sabbath School will commence at 2½ P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. in Chapel. All are invited.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between Waverley-place and 8th-st. Rev. Dr. BOOTH, Pastor.
Morning service at 10½ o'clock.
Afternoon service at 3½ o'clock.
Young people's meeting in the Chapel, No. 258 Greene-st., at 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited and welcomed to these services.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catherine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. JAMES G. CRAIGHEAD. Preaching also at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD—both at 3 o'clock P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, Rector.—This church's new edifice in 7th-av., next to the southeast corner of 31th-st., will be opened for Divine service on Nov. 28, 1869. Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., LL.D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., at 7½ P. M. The offerings of the day will be devoted to the floating debt of the church.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 28th inst., at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. In the evening, the fourth sermon in the course, on *The Conservative Spirit of the Church as Regards Changes in Ritual and Doctrine*, will be preached by Rev. Dr. MORGAN.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Subject for next Sabbath morning—*The Author and Finisher of our Faith.* The seats are free to all. Strangers and all other persons are invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—On the last Sunday of each month during the Winter a course of sermons will be preached to children on *The Lord's Prayer.* Second service of the course SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Singing by the Sunday School.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER will administer confirmation at 7½ A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON at 7½ P. M., the sermon to be interpreted in the sign language. Service at 4 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, HAR-lem, 2d-av., corner 125th-st.—The newly-enlarged chapel will be dedicated by special services on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. S BOURNE. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, the Sunday School Concert will be held, with music, recitations, &c.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, he will deliver his second lecture of the course to young men. Subject—*The Hurry and Worry of New-York Life.* The public invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 4 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BE-tween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., subject—*An Open Door*, and at 7 o'clock P. M., followed by a prayer meeting. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening and an experience meeting on Friday evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CITY MISSIONS.—A PUBLIC MEETING in behalf of City Missions will be held SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7½ o'clock, in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d-av., near 10th-st. Rev. Dr. KENDRICK, Rev. M. C. SUTPHEN, Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS and WM. E. DODGE, Jr., Esq., will take part in the services.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON. On FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, a course of lectures will be delivered by the Rector. Subject—*The Life of Christ.*

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Special Revival services next TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY at 2½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church.—Rev. JULIAN M. STURTEVANT, Jr., (late of Hannibal, Mo.,) will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Sabbath School at 3 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS—Large chapel of the University, Washington-square. Rev. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is to preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE at 7½ P. M. Free seats, cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

THE CHAPEL OF THE REFORMED Church of Bloomingdale, in 71st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will be dedicated on SUNDAY. Service at 10½, to be conducted by the Pastor, assisted by Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the University. Dr. FERRIS will also preach at 3 P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SO-ciety, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—Preaching on SABBATH, in the morning at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRIT-ualists at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st.—Mr. N. FRANK WHITE gives his closing discourses SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sociable FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock.

REV. J. D. BRADLEY, LATE CURATE of St. Albans, Holborn, London, England, will preach at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, west of Broadway.—God willing, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening—*Second Discourse on the Seventh Commandment.*

EIGHTY-SIXTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. H. VINCENT, Corresponding Secretary S. S. Union, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Presiding Elder of the New-York District.

WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE John-st. M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 and 2. Seats free. Strangers invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM, 128TH-ST. and 4th-av.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Housekeeping.* Seats free. The public cordially invited.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—7TH-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. HORACE COOKE. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M., and also at the conclusion of the evening sermon.

THE COMING CRISIS.—THE MESSENGER of the King of Kings will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Exposition of Zechariah*, chapter xiv.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF Lexington-av. M. E. Church, corner of 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Evening subject—*The Little Jewish Maid.* Evening meetings during the week.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday School at 9 A. M. Preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. F. ELDER, of Orange, N. J., will supply the pulpit on SUNDAY. Preaching in the morning at 10½ and evening at 7½ o'clock. The sermon in the morning will be on *Ministerial Education.*

THOMPSON-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of Houston.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM PAGE. Strangers made welcome.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER of 38th-st.—Rev. N. H. CHAMBERLAIN will lecture on *The Church Under Henry VIII.*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av., Rev. THOS. STREET, Pastor.—*Future Life.* Sermon for SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., *Condition of the Righteous Dead.*

REV. DR. SHEDD PREACHES IN the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, Pastor. Preaching on SABBATH, 28th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

A FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen invited. Seats all free.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH—41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. E. S. FOSTER, D. D.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 27, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible],500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117¼
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	112⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....s3	114⅜
14,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'67, s3	114⅝
20,000	do.	115
165,000	do....b3	115
17,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'68	114⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107½
500	do.	107⅝
5,000	Tenn.S.6s,ex c.	56⅛
40,000	Tenn. State 6s, new....b60	52
2,000	do.	51½
5,000	do....b30	51¼
20,000	do.	51
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	42
16,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	30
7,000	do.	29½
10,000	do..spec. tax	22
28,000	do.	31½
20,000	do.	31
20,000	do.	31¼
6,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	91
3,000	do.	91¼
15,000	Missouri 6s	91
3,000	Ohio 6s, '75	101½
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	92¼
11,000	N.Y. Cen.6s,'83	88
2,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	92
4,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st	91
1,000	A.&T.H.2dM P	80
1,000	M. So. S.F.Bds.	95
4,000	Tol. & W. 1st M., ex	88½
8,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	95¾
1,000	Mil. & St. P., 7 3-10 conv.	88
7,000	Col.,C.& Ind. C. 1st M.	75¼
12,000	do.	75⅛
10	Ocean Bank	75
10	Cent. Nat. Bank	107½
150	W. U. Tel.	34⅞
540	do.	35
500	Mariposa Pf.	16
150	U. S. Ex.	52½
50	do.	52⅝
100	do.	52¾
200	Quick. M. Co.	14¼
100	Pac. Mail	52½
500	do....s3	52⅜
100	Adams Ex.	57½
100	do....b30	57⅝
20000	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. con. scrip	79⅛
600	do.	80
200	N.Y.Cen.& H. R. con....b.c.	89
100	N. Y. Cen. b. c....c	175½
300	Erie	28⅝
100	do....bet. call	28
200	Hud'n R. bet.call	157
1800	La.Sh.& M. So.	88
100	do....b30	88⅛
1000	do...bet. call	87⅞
100	Mich. Cen.	120¼
10	Panama R.	207⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts.	82
100	Chi. & N. W.	75½
1700	do.	75⅜
600	do....s3	75¼
35	do.	75
600	do...bet. call	75¼
200	Chi. &N.W.Pf.	88⅝
10	Chi. & R. I. R.	103¾
200	do.	104⅝
500	N. J. Cen....b30	91
100	do.	90½
100	do....s30	90½
125	do.	90¾
100	do.	90⅝
5	do.	91
57	N.Y.& N.H.Scrip	141
200	Mar. & Cin.1st Pf.	20½
39	do.	20
12	Nor. & Wor.	108
200	Col., C. & I. C. R.	22
100	do....b30	22
100	do.	21½
100	do.	21¾
100	do....2d call	22
500	Mil. & St. P.	68
100	do.	68⅛
67	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	87½
100	do.	87⅝
17	do.	87¾
60	do...bet. call	87¾
100	Tol., W. & W.	55⅛
200	Ohio & Miss.	26
200	Harlem..bet. call	131

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$53,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'62	114
13,000	U.S.5-20 R.,'62	111⅝
5,500	U.S.5-20 R.,'65	112
14,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'65	112⅜
4,000	U. S.5-20 C., '65, new....c	114⅝
$45,000	U. S. 5-20 C.'67	114¾
5,000	do....s3	114¾
800	U. S. 5-20 C.,'68, small	114⅞
2,000	U. S.5s,10-40 C.	107⅜
9,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	107⅝
10,000	do.	107½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$25,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n.	50½
12,000	N. Car. St. 6s.n	27½
4,000	do.spec. tax.	29
68,000	do.	27
2,000	do.	28
5,000	do.	28½
10,000	So. Car. St. 6s, new....b60	67½
1,000	do.	67½
5,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	59
2,000	P.,F.W.& C.2d.	94½
4,000	Col.,C. & I.C.R. 1st M.	75¾
10,000	M. & St. P. 1st	90
200	West. U. Tel.	34¾
700	Mariposa Pf.	16½
15	Pacific Mail	52
100	do...bet. call	52⅝
100	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	35
100	do.	35⅛
100	U. S. Ex.	53
200	N. Y. Cen. & H.R. con.	89
100	do....b60	90
20000	N. Y.Cen. & H. R. cons. scrip	78
500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	88⅛
100	do.	88⅞
67	N. Y. Cen.	173⅛
100	do...bet. call	174⅛
100	do.	174⅛
100	Harlem R.	131
1000	L. S. & M. S.	88⅛
100	do....s5	88⅛
2700	do.	88⅛
20	do.	88⅝
800	do...bet. call	88
1000	do.	88⅛
10	Mich. Cen.	120⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts.	81
400	C. & N. W. R.	75⅛
50	do.	75⅛
300	do....s60	74¾
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83⅝
200	Del., Lac.& W.R.	108
100	N. J. Cen. R.	90⅛
200	do.	90¼
100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	88
50	Chi. & Alton	149⅛
100	do.	149
200	Ohio & Miss.	26
100	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	108
400	Col., C. & Ind C.	22
400	do.	21⅞

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Canton Co.	52⅞
100	West. U.Tel.	34⅞
100	do....s3	35
200	Reading....b3	99⅛
100	Pacific Mail....b3	52¼
100	L. S. & M. So.	87⅞
100	do....s3	87⅞
100	do.	87⅞
200	Ohio & Miss.	26
200	do....b10	26⅛
100	Chi. & N. W.	75⅛
100	Fort Wayne....s3	87⅞
1000	Central Pet..b15	.75
200	Can. Mining...c.	1.05
900	do....b3.	1.10
400	do....b10.	1.15
100	Home Pet.	7⅞
100	do....b30	8
500	Erie..bet. call..s3	28⅛
200	do....s5	28⅛

SATURDAY, Nov. 27—P. M.

There was a slight inclination upward in the Gold market early in the day—opening sales at 125 ℘ cent.; but the price soon broke again to 124¾@124½, and finally went down to 124 ℘ cent. The Treasury Office in this City received $2,091,531 for Gold Customs during the week; paid out $1,894,453 for Gold Interest, and sold $3,000,000 on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, a million each day. The Banks make a further gain on their Gold averages of $1,758,825. They lose $273,231 in Greenbacks. Their Loans are $389,534 less than last Monday, and their general line of deposits $136,795 less.

In the Foreign Exchanges the 60-day rate on London closed 108⅞@109; on Paris, f.5.18¾ to the dollar. The Public Funds fell off ¼@⅜ ℘ cent. in sympathy with the additional decline in Gold. In the Southern State Bonds there was a complete break down in the new and special tax North Carolinas, sales being forced to make good margins upon Money loans on these Bonds as low as 27½@28 ℘ cent. The rumor is that a large amount had been hypothecated in the Street, for North Carolina account, at 25 ℘ cent.

In the Railway market there was a pretty speculation in several of the Western Roads, the largest business being done in the afternoon in Lake Shore, although the movement was, if anything, more general in Northwest Common, and quite strong in Rock Island. New-York Central Consolidated was weak, and the Scrip had a further decline to 78 ℘ cent. New-Jersey Central also weak; Philadelphia and Reading well supported. After the late Boards the following prices were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOV. 27.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	107½	107⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅛	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅞	114½
American Gold Coin	124¾	124
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	51½	50½
Old Tennessees	57	56¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	32	28
Old North Carolinas	41	38
New-York Central and Hudson	89¾	89
N. Y. Cen. & H. Debt Certificates	79¾	78¾
Reading Railroad	99½	99¼
Chicago and Rock Island	104¼	105½
Northwestern Common	75¼	75¾
Northwest Preferred	88⅞	88⅞
Pacific Mail Company	52¾	52⅞
St. Paul Preferred	83¾	83¾
St. Paul Common	68⅛	68⅝
Lake Shore	88	88⅜
Erie	28⅛	28⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅜	26

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent.,reg., 1881	117	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	114⅛
6 ℘ cent., coup., 1881	117	5-20 coup., 1867	114⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	112	5-20 coup.,1868	114⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	113¾	10-40 reg.	107⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	112	10-40 coup.	107⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	112⅛	6s Currency	107⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex c.	56¼	Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1875	101
Tenn. 6s, New Bds	50⅛	Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1881	103
Va. 6s, ex c.	48	Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1886	103
Ga. 6s	81	Illinois War Loan	103
Ga. 7s, New Bds	93	Mich. 7 ℘ ct. War Ln.	98
N. Carolina 6s	40	N. Y. Reg. Bty Loan	109
N. C. 6s, New Bds	28	N. Y. coup Bty Loan	109
N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax	28	N. Y. 7s, Canal L.,1870	100
S. Carolina 6s, New B	67	N.Y. 6s, Canal L.,1872	101
Mo. 6s, H. & St.Jo.Iss	91	N.Y. 6s, Canal L.,1873	101
Louisiana 6s	65	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,1874	101
La. 6s, Lev. Bds	59	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,1875	101
California 7s	121	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,1877	101⅛
Connecticut 6s	99	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,1878	101⅛
Alabama 8s	94⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., 1874	99

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	87	Tol. & W. 2d	81
N. Y. Central 6s, '87	86	Quincy & Tol., 1st, '90	70
N. Y. Central 6s,R. E.	85½	Ill. & S. Iowa, 1st	70
N. Y. Central 6s, Sub.	85½	Chi. & Rock Isl'd, 1st	101
N. Y. Central 7s, '76	98	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	95¼
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	74	Morris & Essex, 1st	95
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	71	Morris & Essex, 2d	90
H. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	101	N. J. Central, 1st	99
Harlem 1st	97	N.J. Central, new bds.	96
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82	117	P., Ft. W.& Chi., 1st	100
Ch. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c., 1st	108	P., Ft. W. & Chi., 3d	80
Mich. S. 7 ℘ c., 2d	88	Cleve. & Pitts., 4th	72
Pac.R. 7s,guar. by Mo.	92	Ohio & Miss., 1st	91⅛
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	84⅛	Dub. & Sioux C., 1st	92⅝
Alton & T. H. 1st	91	St. L. & I. M. bds	81
A. & T. H. 2d pref	79⅛	Mil. & St. P., 1st, 8s	101
Chic. & N.W. S. Fund	94	Mil.& St. P., 1st, 7 3-10	88
C. & N. W. Int. B'ds	84⅛	Mil. & St. P., 1st	89
Con. 7 ℘ c. con	87⅛	Mil. &St. P., I. & M.d.	86⅛
Con. 7 ℘ c. 1st	89⅛	Marietta & Cin., 1st	87⅛
H. & St J. Land Gr.	104⅛	Chi. & Mil., 1st	87
Lack & West. Bonds	95	C., C. & Ind., 1st	75¾
D., L. & W. 1st	96	C., C. & Ind., 2d	68⅛
D., L. & W. 2d	92⅛	N. Y. & N. H., 1st, 6s	94
[illegible] & W. 1st ex	88⅛	Tol., P. & W., E. D	80⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

[illegible]	134	Bank of North Am.	107½
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hanover	108
[illegible]	[illegible]	Irving	115
Mechanics'	140	Metropolitan	138
America	145	Nassau	103
City	210	Continental	101
Phenix	108	St. Nicholas	116
North River	95	Commonwealth	111½
Tradesmen's	150	Importers & Traders'	[illegible]
Fulton	150	Park	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	110	Manuf. & Merchants'	[illegible]
Bank of New-York	107	Central National	107½
Commerce	121	Fourth National	104⅝
Broadway	275	Ninth National	[illegible]
Ocean	75	Tenth National	[illegible]
American Exchange	108	Eleventh Ward	[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	117	Oriental	[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$91,813,968 60
[illegible] receipts	1,281,613 91
[illegible] payments	3,297,810 19
Gold balance	79,913,030 89
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	601,499 04
Currency balance	[illegible] 07
General balance	86,151,395 52
Customs	268,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	800,000 00

The *Evening Post* thus refers to the decease of a gentleman long connected with the Stock Exchange, and much esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances in Wall-street:

"We regret to announce the death of MINTHORN TOMPKINS, Jr., of the firm of HAYS & TOMPKINS. He died this morning at his residence in this City, after a protracted illness. The Stock Exchange, of which he had been an esteemed member for many years, passed resolutions of respect and condolence."

Report of Specie exported from Port of New-York for the week ending Nov. 27, 1869:

Nov. 23. Steamship South America, Para—American gold	$6,700
Nov. 23. Steamship South America, St. Thomas, American silver	335
Nov. 23. Steamship Hammonia, Paris—Gold bars	24,319
Nov. 23. Steamship Hammonia, Hamburg, Foreign silver	1,200
Nov. 25. Steamship Main, Bremen—Foreign silver	1,200
Nov. 27. Steamship City of Washington, Liverpool, Silver bars	31,200
British gold	9,760
Nov. 27. Steamship Lafayette, Havre—Silver bars	81,000
Nov. 27. Steamship Lafayette, Paris—American silver	5,500
Total	$161,704

The following is a condensed statement of the earnings of the Main Stem and branches of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for the year ending June 30, 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*:

	Memphis Branch.	Knoxville Branch.	Main Stem.
Passengers	$94,481 57	$95,376 94	$673,221 38
Freight	99,543 57	120,506 76	1,110,483 81
Express	8,540 45	10,844 79	74,879 38
Mail	5,100 00	7,051 27	29,545 00
Miscellaneous	399 96	541 97	3,193 68

Total Main Stem	$1,891,323 25
Total Knoxville Branch	234,321 73
Total Memphis Branch	208,065 55
Total Bardstown Branch	25,677 31
Total Richmond Branch	21,750 71

Total Main Stem and Branches, viz.:

From passengers	$884,288 51	
From freight	1,353,795 28	
From express	96,070 10	
From mail	42,660 51	
From miscellaneous	4,324 15	2,381,138 55
Running expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road	$242,700 99	
Repairs of bridges	8,837 29	
Repairs of depots, &c.	18,330 77	
Repairs of cars	84,806 64	
Repairs of engines	98,109 99	
Transportation	394,305 77	
Motive power	98,040 90	
Fuel account	121,810 30	
Oil and waste	16,833 19	
Water supply	14,074 10	
General expense	39,756 81	
Improvement	121,204 20	
Salary account	22,632 10	
Watchman account	8,004 37	
Stationery	1,129 04	
Insurance	1,320 00	
Internal revenue tax	57,000 33	
Revenue stamps	565 00	$1,349,461 79
Net earnings (43.33 per cent)		$1,031,676 76
Interest account	$280,820 48	
Discount on Consolidated Mortgage bonds	25,011 01	305,831 49
Balance		$725,845 27

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings, expenses, &c., during the past and preceding years:

	1867-'68.	1868-'69.
Gross earnings	$2,228,609 44	$2,381,138 55
Operating expenses	1,309,514 83	1,349,461 79
Net earnings	$919,094 61	$1,031,676 76
Interest, &c	227,203 21	305,831 49
Balance	$691,891 40	$725,845 27

This shows an increase in gross earnings over the previous year of $152,529 11, with an increase in expenses of $39,946 96, making the increase in net earnings $112,582 15.

The following statement contains, in a condensed form, the general results of the operations of the main line and branches during the years ending June 30, 1868 and 1869:

	1867-'68.	1868-'69.
Gross earnings	$2,228,609 44	$2,381,138 55
Operating expenses	1,309,514 83	1,349,461 79
Net earnings	$919,094 61	$1,031,676 76
Proportion of expenses to earnings	58.76 ℘ cent.	56.67 ℘ cent.
Number of miles run by trains	772,867	867,965
Earnings per mile of train	$2 88	$2 68
Expenses per mile of train	1 69	1 51
Net earnings per mile of train	$1 19	$1 16
Average length of road in use	336.3m.	367.92m.
Earn'gs per mile of road	$6,626 84	$6,471 89
Exp's per mile of road	5,893 88	3,667 81
Net earnings per mile of road	$2,732 96	$2,804 08
Mileage of freight cars	6,182,132	7,243,969
Mileage of pass'ger cars	2,130,712	2,207,044
Number of tons carried	243,918	317,208
Number carr'd one mile	29,321,009	40,813,713
Number of pass. carried	365,646	391,827
Number carr'd one mile	21,420,247	22,561,417

President, H. D. Newcomb; Directors, H. D. Newcomb, W. H. Smith, R. A. Robinson, George W. Norton, John G. Baxter, James Whitworth, W. B. Caldwell; Secretary, Willis Ranney; General Superintendent, Albert Fink.

Messrs. EASTON & Co., in their Cotton circular of this date, give the following:

Table showing proportion of Receipts up to Dec. 26.

	1859.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Sept. 5	.0074	.0052	.0022	.0020
Sept. 12	.0119	.0032	.0028	.0055
Sept. 19	.0154	.0043	.0039	.0096
Sept. 26	.0199	.0053	.0062	.0144
	.0546	.0160	.0151	.0315
Oct. 3	.0260	.0086	.0087	.0170
Oct. 10	.0291	.0139	.0116	.0217
Oct. 17	.0314	.0209	.0152	.0257
Oct. 24	.0312	.0268	.0164	.0281
Oct. 31	.0349	.0258	.0218	.0325
	.1526	.0960	.0737	.1250
Nov. 7	.0341	.0306	.0296	.0363
Nov. 14	.0332	.0349	.0286	.0359
Nov. 21	.0358	.0370	.0377	.0356
Nov. 28	.0437	.0370	.0408	.0366
	.1468	.1395	.1367	.1444
Dec. 5	.0379	.0393	.0359	.0440
Dec. 12	.0403	.0413	.0428	.0425
Dec. 19	.0446	.0441	.0505	.0391
Dec. 26	.0354	.0403	.0455	.0391
	.1582	.1650	.1757	.1647
	51.22	41.65	40.12	46.56

It will be noticed that in 1859 more than half the crop had been delivered at the ports by 26th of December, while in 1866 and 1867 not much over 40 ℘ cent. had been sent in. Since 1867 much attention had been directed to the extension of the Southern railroads from the Atlantic coast to the West and South. The effect of this can be seen in the more rapid delivery of the crop in 1868, when, up to 26th December, over 46 ℘ cent. of the crop was in. During the past year the railroads have been extended further, and the stock of engines and cars greatly increased. It may be said that the cotton region east of the Mississippi is no longer dependent on the rivers for transportation. Regarding the present crop, we should judge that by 26th December at least 50 ℘ cent. of the total port receipts will be delivered. It looks now as if the trade are to be disappointed in the expectation of very large receipts. When the Red and Wachita Rivers rise, the other sources of supply will probably be sufficiently drained to counterbalance any increase at New-Orleans.

The Decay of Telegraph Poles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is some evidence that our great telegraph companies are waking up to the necessity of preserving their poles and cross-arms from decay. This has always been the great leak in their treasury, and yet, strange to say, it has been virtually ignored. Notwithstanding that they have had the example of the European companies to profit by, and that the importance of the subject has been fairly brought home to them by the eminent writers on this specialty, they have left their permanent wooden structures exposed to the vicissitudes of our variable climate, without the protection which modern science suggests. A late issue of the *Journal of the Telegraph*, the organ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, contains a paper on the Belgian telegraph system, translated from the official reports of the French Government, (by GEORGE B. PRESCOTT, Esq.,) and an original historical sketch on the improvements recently made in this country, in the matter of the preservation of poles against decay, including the famous "Robbins process." The latter article shows that upon the basis of a cost of $3 50 for a pole and "arm," the telegraph companies of the world are at an annual expense of nearly $3,000,000 ($2,804,063 33) to replace the poles, &c., which are so badly decayed as to require removal. The proportion of this enormous outlay which falls upon one American company is not far from $1,000,000. This estimate of $3 50 evidently comes far short of the actual cost per pole, for Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE, in his speech during the second session of the Fortieth Congress, gives the following figures: Cost of pole, $3 75; cross-arm, $1; labor—handling, erecting, preparing, &c., [illegible] cents; labor—wiring, transportation, &c., 69 cents; distributing poles, 58 cents; superintendence, &c., 58 cents; or a total of $7 18; and this on the New-York and Washington route! The Western Union Company, in commenting upon these figures, say: "This Company [illegible] thousands of miles of [illegible], constructed all after the specifications given above, and costing as much as the estimate which he (Mr. WASHBURNE) so emphatically distrusts." So that the estimate of the writer of the article in the *Journal* is very far from exaggerating the measure of saving that would be effected if the telegraph companies of the world were to adopt a satisfactory process of chemical treatment that would insure reasonable durability of the pole. The calculation has not been carried as far as it should to give the public a proper appreciation of the magnitude of the issue involved. If we estimate the average life of a pole at ten years, ten per cent. of the 3,000,000 poles in this country—or say 300,000—must be annually replaced, and statistics show that an equal allowance must be made for natural increase of business. To keep good for ten years the 3,000,000 poles now standing, and provide for the increase, would require from 1870 to 1880 no less than 9,807,900 poles, involving an outlay at say $4 per pole of $39,231,960, a sum truly enormous, but, as appears by the admissions of our largest and best company, hardly more than half the real cost of this branch of our telegraph service. If, therefore, a new company should be organized on a basis of, let us say for the sake of argument, 8,000,000 poles, the calculation being that the average durability of the pole is ten years, in fifty years 160,000,000 poles would have to be provided for, whereas if each pole were treated chemically, so as to last fifty years, the saving would in that time be not less than $120,000,000, even allowing the excessive price of $1 per pole for the cost of treatment. And this brings us to a consideration of the best method of treatment.

Without going into details, which the space at our disposal forbids, it will suffice to say that there are two general classes of substances which have been resorted to for the preservation of wood fibre from decay. The one embraces all varieties of mineral salts, such as sulphate of copper, corrosive sublimate, chloride of zinc, carbonate of soda, pyeolignite of iron, &c.; the other bituminous substances, such as asphaltum, resin, wood tar, and coal tar and its products. Chief among these, and every way most valuable, is the dead oil, or "creosote oil," so called, which is one of the products of the dry distillation of coal tar. The active principle to which scientific men attribute the preservative and antiseptic action of the oil on lignin is carbolic acid, the remarkable efficacy of which in industrial, therapeutic and disinfectant matters is barely yet well appreciated. So far as its efficacy as a preservative of wood fibre is concerned, that is placed beyond doubt by the experiments of various European Governments, who have within the past five years published official reports which fairly bristle with facts and figures. The creosote oil is shown to not only prevent wood from decay, but to protect it from the attacks of every variety of insect and worm on land and in the water. Not the least important consideration, moreover, is the fact that the treatment with this substance is much cheaper than by any of the mineral salts commonly used, and there seems but little excuse for the officers of telegraph companies to neglect the adoption of so simple and satisfactory a method of protecting the interests of their stockholders. The Western Union Company, which under its present faithful management has been so well handled, should be the first to set the example in this direction, for it would not only result in an enormous increase of dividends, but effectually take from the marplots of Congress one of the strongest arguments they may now use toward realizing their pet scheme of bringing the telegraphs under Government control. The best plan known abroad for applying the carbolic acid, or creosote oil, to the pole, is that of JOHN BETHELL, consisting of an injection of the liquid by strong atmospheric pressure in a closed cylinder; but this appears from the official reports to be quite unsatisfactory, as the oil cannot be made to permeate the whole woody structure evenly throughout. The Chief Engineer of the French Government accounts for this by the fact that the air within the pores of the wood is so compressed from each end that it finally acts as a spring, and resists the penetration of the oil to the heart. ROBBINS, the American inventor, overcomes this difficulty by vaporizing his oil, and allowing it to find its own way by natural expansion into the wood, as the natural moisture in the cells becomes converted by heat into steam. Microscopic examinations made by some of our eminent scientific men reveal the presence of oily globules in the inner pores of wood which has been subjected to Robbins' vapors, and their character has been decided by the chemical tests of Professor JACKSON and others, who pronounce them carbolic acid. We understand, moreover, that the engineers and chemists of the telegraph companies themselves have also been investigating the subject and have reached the same conclusion, viz.: That the dead oil will preserve wood fibre; that it can be made to penetrate the entire structure of the wood; and that the Robbins process is the best hitherto discovered for accomplishing this at moderate cost.

Upon the question of the durability of telegraph poles some light is thrown by an accident which occurred in Vesey-street a few days since. A runaway team dashed their wagon against a large red cedar pole, which was erected in 1861 by the American Telegraph Company, and broke it off short at the surface of the ground. The inside was found to be completely decayed, while the outside presented a fair and sound appearance. How many thousands of poles throughout the country are in like condition it would be interesting to stockholders to know.

W. E.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 27.

By Judge Ingraham.

Caradine *vs.* Caradine; motion granted.

Patterson *vs.* Bloomer; the attorney may have an order directing the payment of the money within thirty days after service of notice of the order, or in default that an attachment issue.

Moultrie *vs.* The Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company; motion granted on payment of the taxed costs, &c.

Huszak *vs.* Chickhaus; motion denied with costs.

Paschal B. Randolph *vs.* Martha J. Randolph; judgment of divorce granted on the report of the referee.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 27.

By Judge Loew.

Erwin *vs.* Coleman; motion for allowance granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 27.

By Judge Brady.

DEPOSIT TO CREDIT OF MECHANICS' LIEN.

Woolf vs. *Coulter.*—In this case, the money deposited to the credit of the lien was paid to plaintiff by the County Clerk, in obedience to an order of the Court. That order was subsequently set aside, but the plaintiff refused to refund the money.

Judge BRADY holds that the defendant is entitled to an order to plaintiff and his attorney, to show cause why the money should not be refunded; and asserts that it was the duty of the plaintiff, or his attorney, on notice of the vacation of the order, no appeal having been taken, to restore the amount received.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

ARREST OF JUDGMENT.

The United States vs. *John Bismar.*—In the case of this defendant, who was tried and convicted at the present term of the Court for attempting to pass a forged United States Paymaster's check on the Assistant Treasurer, the motion for an arrest of judgment, heretofore argued, was granted by the Court; on the ground that the indictment charges the defendant with uttering a forged instrument with intent to defraud the United States, but the check in question was signed "J. H. Bratt Baymaster," while there is no averment that this was intended to mean "Pratt, Paymaster," nor does it appear from the evidence that there is no such person as "Bratt Baymaster," nor is there any law of the United States by which a private person can draw a check on the Assistant Treasurer, so that the United States could be so defrauded. Intent to defraud the United States is, therefore, not made out.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Jackson; for the defendant, Mr. Erhardt.

ARRAIGNMENTS.

Joseph Provenzani and Eli Field, indicted for possessing counterfeit money with intent to pass, were arraigned; both defendants pleaded guilty. James Coddington, Joseph J. Eckhardt and Ethelred Woodward, indicted for the same offence, were arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Lewis Lindhauhl, indicted for carrying on the lottery business without paying the special tax, pleaded not guilty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

PENALTY FOR IMPORTING GOODS NOT SPECIFIED ON THE VESSEL'S MANIFEST—LIEN—JURISDICTION.

The United States vs. The Steamer Missouri.—This was a proceeding to recover the sum of $2,998, alleged to be due from the vessel under the provisions of the statute of July 18, 1866, which enacts that "in any case where a vessel or her owner or master shall be subject to a penalty for a violation of the Revenue laws of the United States, such vessel shall be holden for the payment of such penalty, and may be seized and proceeded against summarily by libel to recover such penalty in any District Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offence." Under the act of March 2, 1794, (1 Stat. at Large, p. 696, sec. 24,) if goods are imported in a vessel of the United States which are not entered on the ship's manifest the master of the ship shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to the value of the goods. The libel in the case alleged that goods worth $2,998 had been imported on board the *Missouri*, and not entered on her manifest, and that by force of the statutes the vessel was liable for the amount.

The claimants of the vessel excepted to the libel. They objected that the libel did not allege any prior seizure of the vessel; that the proceeding was not a civil case of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; that the libel did not show that the Court would have jurisdiction of a criminal prosecution for the illegal importation in question, and that it did not aver that any judgment had been obtained against the master for the penalty in question.

Held by the Court—That the act of 1866 is an instance of the incorporation into the Revenue laws of that feature of the Maritime law which treats a ship as a person and makes her personally responsible for the acts of those who own or control her. It is to be so construed as to accomplish the object intended, (3 How., 210.) That it was not necessary to aver any prior seizure of this ship. The act does not declare a forfeiture, but simply creates a charge upon the ship. A revenue seizure is made where the title to the property seized is vested in the Government by its forfeiture. But the word "seized" in [illegible] Court. That the proceeding is a [illegible] case of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction [illegible] a proceeding to enforce a lien upon a ship, and [illegible] is the only proceeding known to the law, which is competent to determine the rights which are liable to be involved by any attempt to enforce a lien upon a ship; and (2) because the subject matter, which is the foundation of the charge on the ship, is clearly maritime in its character. That transaction is the illegal importation of cargo, and is a "water transaction." (The Vengeance, 3 Dall., 297; Godolphin, 42; the St. Lawrence, 1 Black., 522.) That, it being conceded as matter of fact that this cargo was brought into the Port of New-York by way of Sandy Hook, this Court would have jurisdiction of the criminal offence. (2 Curtis, 426; act of Feb. 28, 1839.)

That under this act of 1866 this proceeding may be taken against the vessel in the absence of any proceeding against the master or owner. Under the harsher provisions of the revenue laws, which forfeit the vessel for acts of the master, no such proceeding is a necessary preliminary. Moreover, if the ship could only be proceeded against after such a judgment, it would establish a dangerous class of secret liens on vessels to the great detriment of commerce. The owners of the vessel would also be prevented from contesting the question of the ship's liability.

As to the exceptions which relate to the formal averments, the defects may be cured by amendment. Ordered, therefore, that an amended libel be filed, to which the present exceptions may be deemed applicable, and that an order be entered overruling them, with leave to the claimants to answer.

For the United States, B. F. Tracy, United States District-Attorney; for claimants, Goodrich & Wheeler.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PRACTICE—FOREIGN ATTACHMENT—MARSHAL'S RETURN.

John N. Cushing et al. vs. *John Laird, Jr.*—This was a motion made by garnishees to set aside a foreign attachment. The action was brought to recover damages against the defendant as the builder of the *Alabama*, for the loss of the libelant's vessel, destroyed by that ship. The libel prayed for process against the defendant, with a clause of foreign attachment to attach his property or credits and effects in the hands of Foster & Kromson, garnishees. Process was issued according to the prayer of this libel, and the libel being amended, another process was issued according to the prayer of the amended libel. A second amendment was made and a second process issued. On this process the Marshal returned, "Personally served on Foster & Kromson."

Held by the Court—That the Marshal had, under the process, no power to attach the credits and effects unless the respondent could not be found, and had no property within the district.

That inasmuch as it did not appear that the respondent could be found, or had property within the district, the return could be amended to show what the fact was, but if it was not amended to show that the respondent could not be found and had no property, the attachment must be discharged.

For libelant, Mr. Cushing and Mr. Ward; for garnishees, Mr. Buckley.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 27.

Before Judge Ingraham.

IMPORTANT PRACTICE DECISION.

Charles G. Patterson vs. *Elisha Bloomer.*—This was a case in which the plaintiff had obtained an injunction giving the usual undertaking, which he did not sign. He subsequently discontinued the case, however, whereupon a reference was ordered to compute the defendant's damages by reason of this injunction, and a report made, which was confirmed, fixing the damages at $2,060, the order also directing the plaintiff to pay them. The plaintiff had notice of all these proceedings.

An application was now made to the Court, on proof of service of a copy of the order of confirmation, and of a proper demand and refusal of payment, for an order that the plaintiff pay these damages or be punished as for a contempt.

Geo. W. Wingate, for the defendant, argued:

1. That the plaintiff having had notice of the reference, and having failed to file exceptions to the report, or to appeal from the order of confirmation, could not now deny his liability.

2. That the proceedings were regular, and the undertaking being "on the part of the plaintiff," he was liable whether he signed it or not.

3. That the Court had power to enforce the order adjudging damages by attachment. [Citing a number of cases.]

Dudley Field, for the plaintiff, argued:

1. That the plaintiff was not liable upon the undertaking.

2. That the Court had no power to enforce the order awarding these damages by attachment.

INGRAHAM, J.—The Court may order the plaintiff to pay the damages assessed, and, if he refuses, may enforce the payment thereof by attachment. The report having been confirmed in a proceeding to which the plaintiff was a party, and no appeal having been taken by him, the same is conclusive upon him.

The defendant may have an order directing the payment of the money within thirty days after service of notice of this order, or in default that an attachment issue.

George W. Wingate for the motion; Dudley Field opposed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

TRUST FUNDS—INTERESTING TO TRUSTEES.

In re The Last Will and Testament of James Foster, Jr., on the petition of Mary E. Whittelsey.—This was a motion based upon the report of the referee, Hon. Wm. H. Leonard, to remove Andrew C. Getty and E. J. Genet, as trustees of a trust fund of $30,000, created by the will of James Foster, Jr., (known in his time to old New-Yorkers as "Count Foster,") and to charge them personally with the payment of that sum, and about $7,000 interest due, beside costs.

The testator died in 1854, leaving this sum to be held in trust for the benefit of his only daughter, the petitioner in this proceeding. Anthony L. Hoguet and Andrew C. Getty were appointed trustees of the fund in 1856. Hoguet had the active management of the trust, and used the trust money in his private business and became insolvent in 1858. It was then discovered that through his operations $20,000 of the fund had been totally wasted. A proceeding was commenced to remove him from office as trustee, and it was soon abandoned, under advice given by George C. Genet, at that time counsel for Dr. Getty, trustee, and for the *cestui que* trust. He was permitted to resign on paying to his co-trustee two promissory notes—one for $15,000, made by John Lafarge and L. E. Lahens, (the latter one of Hoguet's sureties,) unsecured in any manner, and the other note for $5,000, made by Lahens alone, secured by some stock of a Pennsylvania coal company; these two notes, with two mortgages for $5,000 each, represented the trust fund. No attempt was made to hold Hoguet's sureties, although the referee reports that they were responsible men at that time, and for some years afterward. These "securities" were not, however, presented to the Court on the application for Hoguet's discharge, but there was produced instead, a receipt to Hoguet from Getty, for $30,000 principal, and $226 43 unpaid income of the fund, on which the Court discharged Hoguet. E. J. Genet, a lawyer, one of Getty's and Miss Foster's counsel, and surety with his brother George on the bond of Getty, now became trustee in Hoguet's place by appointment of the Court. His first act as trustee was to call in the $10,000 invested on bond and mortgage and lend it to his brother, George C. Genet, taking as security that gentleman's bond and an assignment of his interest in some Pennsylvania coal lands, afterward exchanged for stock of the Harmony Mutual Coal Company of Pennsylvania. He withdrew this security, however, after the commencement of the present proceeding, and substituted a second mortgage on a farm belonging to Geo. C. Genet, situated in Greenbush, N. Y. No effort was made to collect the $5,000 note of L. E. Lahens, which fell due in 1859, although Lahens continued to be responsible until 1864, when he failed. The $15,000 note was put in suit in 1865, and is still in litigation. As a consequence, the petitioner has been deprived of two-thirds of her income since 1866. On the part of the petitioner, and the presumptive residuary legatees, James and Clinton Foster, who join in the application, it was urged that the trustees should be removed and held personally responsible for the payment of the fund and interest, because of their negligence in not promptly sueing for the recovery of the amount of the two promissory notes taken from Hoguet,—in delaying action six years, until one of the makers was dead and the other insolvent. It was also contended that, under the rules of the Court, the investment made by E. J. Genet, of $10,000, whether in its former or present aspect, was improper and illegal, and the settlement with the delinquent trustee, Hoguet, in 1858, was denounced as a fraud upon the Supreme Court, the Judge who granted Hoguet's discharge having been deceived by the receipt given by Getty into the belief that the fund had been paid over by Hoguet in cash. For the trustees, it was claimed that the settlement with Hoguet was the best that could have been had under the circumstances, he being insolvent, and unable to make good the amount he had misappropriated. The neglect to sue on the notes then given was accounted for by the reluctance of the trustees to cause a stoppage of the petitioner's income, which, it was asserted, had been often paid to her in advance of its receipt. Perfect good faith on the part of both, and entire ignorance of the actions of his co-trustee by Getty, was contended for, and an acquiescence by the petitioner in their acts, was set up. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

Dayton & Townley and L. A. Lockwood for the petitioner and residuary legatees; George C. Genet for E. J. Genet, and Ten Broeck & Van Orden for A. C. Getty, trustees.

A WIFE ASKS THE RELEASE OF HER HUSBAND FROM AN INSANE ASYLUM.

In the matter of the Habeas Corpus of Herman Albert.—This proceeding was commenced at the instance of the young wife of Mr. Herman Albert, who, through the instrumentality of his father, has been placed in the lunatic asylum on Blackwell's Island. Mr. Albert was brought up yesterday on a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge INGRAHAM, sitting at the Supreme Court Chambers, and his discharge demanded on the ground that he was illegally imprisoned. Counsel claimed that the sole reason for his confinement in the asylum is, that the young man has married contrary to the wishes of the father.

On the other hand, it is insisted that the young man is sadly addicted to drinking spirituous liquors, so much so as to render him at times thoroughly insane, and that the father has caused his confinement in the asylum, in the hope and belief such a place would be the best for him, for a brief time at least. The Court considered that the return made to the writ by the physician and warden of the institution was not all the testimony which might be produced to throw light upon the transaction, and the case was therefore adjourned to Monday morning next, to enable the parties to produce further evidence.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 27.

Before Judge Jones.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPOWNERS AND MASTERS.

The Commissioners of Emigration vs. *The British and North American Royal Packet Mail Steamship Company and William H. Haines.*—This action was brought under chapter 523, Laws of 1851, which provides that within twenty-four hours after arrival in port the number of passengers on board shall be reported by the master or owner to the Mayor of New-York. If among those so generally reported, there be any person blind, lame or infirm, &c., such person or persons shall form the subject of an additional special report, under penalty of $75 for every instance in which they shall fail so to report. It was charged in the complaint of the Commissioners that the defendants, in the month of October, 1868, brought to this port, on board the steamship *Malta*, of which the defendants were [illegible] one Anne Rearden, a [illegible] person, and of whom the defendants [illegible] by law. On these facts the plaintiffs claimed to recover the penalty of $75.

Defendants demurred to the complaint on the ground that it did not set forth facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The point presented by the demurrer and argument of counsel was, whether, under the various acts relating to passengers coming to the City of New-York, the master of a vessel incurs a penalty by not specifying in his report to the Mayor which of his passengers was lunatic, lame, or infirm, &c. Counsel for defendants contended that it was sufficient if the report specified generally that such infirm persons were among the passengers, without specifying them individually; and that inasmuch as the complaint did not shew that such general report had been made, it failed to set forth facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

On this point the demurrer of defendants was overruled, the Judge holding that such exceptional persons must be reported by their individual names. The Judge also held, however, that the complaint was defective in not stating that this woman was reported in the general report, thereby establishing the *prima facie* fact that she was a party entitled to be bonded under the statute, and a failure to report or bond whom came under the provision imposing a penalty. On this latter ground the demurrer to the complaint was sustained.

D. D. Lord for motion; Michael Nolan opposing.

Before Judge Fithian.

PARTNERSHIP—CASE OF A. BININGER & CO.

Clarke vs. *Bininger.*—A motion was made to-day to vacate the injunction and order appointing a receiver in this case. The motion was made on the same papers on which the original orders were granted, the defendant's counsel contending that they did not show that a partnership existed between the parties entitling the plaintiff to an accounting. It appeared from plaintiff's papers that he assigned his interest to defendant in 1861, to secure the payment of $45,000, but continued to assist in conducting the business as before, and sharing in the profits. He also charges waste of the partnership property on the part of the defendant; that his profits in the concern have more than repaid the $45,000, and that he is entitled to a reconveyance of his interest in the concern and an accounting. Defendant contends that plaintiff was not a partner, and therefore not entitled to any accounting as such, and that property to the value of $350,000 is being taken from under the control of the defendant.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED DURING THE WEEK.

Wills of Samuel F. Harman, Cornelia Potter, George D. Post, Frederick L. Vulte, Mary W. Boorman, Mary Bodge, Joseph Falman, Newbold Edgar, Abraham R. Duryea, James Clark, Archibald B. C. Douglass, William W. Ryan, Adam V. Logan, Emanuel Bamberger, Rosalie A. Hams, Armand de Macarty.

SURROGATE'S COURT, BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Margaret Delaney, $6,000; Chas. Fairer, $5,000; Edward Harrison, $14,000; Robert Stephens, $50,000, and Henry McCool, $1,000.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of Hannah F. Bruff, Ann Howell, W. H. Jarvis, Charles Dougherty, Theodore Miller, Nathaniel Travis, John Bryan, Martin Candee, Walter Love and Joseph H. Field, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship were granted to Mary Ann Flinn, Almira Douglas, Joseph H. Howard, Gustavus Noyes, Walter Long and Margaret M. Leverich, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Election Frauds—Correspondence Between W. W. Goodrich and W. Fowler.

The interest in the election frauds in Brooklyn does not diminish, as the guilty conspirators in the premises desire it should. Mr. W. W. GOODRICH, who was one of the candidates for Assembly in the Fifth District, having obtained sufficient documentary evidence to warrant his pressing a claim to the right accorded by law to contest an election wherein injustice is alleged to have been done, has taken the initiatory steps. District-Attorney SAMUEL D. MORRIS and Assistant District-Attorney THOS. E. PEARSALL have been engaged as counsel by Mr. GOODRICH, who ran for Assembly at the late election in the Fifth District. This morning, his Honor, Mayor KALBFLEISCH was served with a notification by the Counsel, of the intention of Mr. GOODRICH to contest the election of WILLIAM C. JONES, Democrat, to the Assembly from that district. The Mayor is requested to issue summonses for witnesses and Mr. JONES, to appear before him for examination at 1 o'clock on Tuesday next, in relation to the contested right to the certificate of election in question.

The law provides that in such cases as the above the Mayor shall have the authority to send for persons and papers, and take such testimony as may be necessary to be laid before the Legislature in the case.

Mr. WILLIAM A. FOWLER, the President of the Permanent Water Board, who is one of the Kings County delegates to the Democratic State Central Committee, and who, (for the present) dislikes the credit of being leader or one of the leaders of the Brooklyn Democracy, has committed himself to the embraces of the printers, and has been saluted by Mr. GOODRICH. Of course, the salutation was irresistible, so FOWLER responded. Here is the latest correspondence:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26.

Mr. Wm. A. Fowler, President of the Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners:

SIR: At the recent election Mr. ISAAC REED, Jr., an employe of your Board, acted as one of the Canvassers at the Third District of the Twentieth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, where I was defrauded of 200 votes in the election of Member of Assembly. My friends in a partial canvass of the District have already procured the affidavits of nearly 200 persons who voted for me at this poll, while the Canvassers returned only one hundred and fifty—this difference overcoming the majority of ten by which the County Canvassers declare my opponent elected, and makes it certain that Mr. REED was the immediate cause of the fraud which nullified the choice of the electors of my district. The canvass was not open and public, as required by law; the scrutiny of lookers-on was rigorously prevented by order of the canvassers, who were eleven feet distant from the nearest point of observation. They interposed their persons between the public and the table where the ballots were canvassed in such a manner as effectually to conceal them from observation—a map was nailed up at the window where electors had been stationed to observe the count. The canvass of the Assembly ballots was not taken up in the order prescribed by the statute, and was held back until 2:30 o'clock in the morning, when information, verbal and written, was conveyed to the canvassers of my majority in all the other districts except the Third District of the Seventh Ward, (where another glaring fraud was perpetrated.)

I lay these facts before your Board with the inquiry whether your duty as public officials does not require the instant dismissal from the public service of one who has participated in this infamous fraud upon popular rights, and whether one who has been faithless in one office may not be equally faithless in all.

Yours respectfully, WM. W. GOODRICH.

Here follows Mr. FOWLER's reply:

William W. Goodrich, Esq.:

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 25th, stating that ISAAC REED, Jr., an employe in this Department, acted as one of the canvassers in the Third District of the Twentieth Ward of this City, where, as you allege, you were defrauded of 200 votes in the election of Member of Assembly. You allege various acts on the part of the canvassers, which, you assume, exposes them to suspicion; and, in advance of a proper investigation, you characterize the canvass as an infamous fraud, and demand that we shall fasten it upon Mr. REED, so far as we can, by dismissing him from our employment.

Of Mr. REED's appointment as a Canvasser, no member of this Board knew anything. The manner in which he performed that duty is subject to inquiry elsewhere, and not here.

Our concern with Mr. REED is solely as to the manner in which he performs the duty intrusted to him in the department under our control. All we know of Mr. REED we will frankly tell you, and it is this: On the reorganization of this Department, Mr. REED was recommended to us for the position of Assistant Engineer. His appearance and antecedents seemed to be altogether in his favor. His father was an old New-York merchant. Mr. REED himself received a collegiate education, and was in every way qualified for the position which he sought. If we had any doubts on this point they would have been dispelled by the character of the men who signed his application.

The following are a few of the names signed to his petition for appointment before this Board, and they will probably satisfy even you that he was warmly deserving of the success he met with: Generals VIELE, STEVENSON and TOWLE, of the Engineers, Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER and W. W. GOODRICH.

It is due to you, as one of the petitioners for Mr. REED's appointment, to say that his reputation in this department is in every way creditable to him, and to you. He has been actively engaged on the line of the water works, aiding in making surveys for their probable extension at an early day. He has shown himself to be intelligent and faithful. While in our service he contracted chills and fever, and about the time of the election was unable to attend to his duties. Fatigue and exposure on election day aggravated his sickness, and he was deemed to be in danger of his death at the very time you were circulating reports that he was a criminal. We are assured that when his attention was called to your statements, he emphatically denounced them, and when, as he believed, he was in the face of death. Whatever may have been your motive for accusing a man you have so lately recommended to us for an appointment, we see no reason for upholding you in it. Mr. REED is a faithful employe, and duty and honor alike demand that we should not expose him to what we cannot but believe to be an unmerited suspicion.

Yours most respectfully,

WM. A. FOWLER,
President of the Board.

The people welcome all such correspondence as they deem it an excellent method of getting at not only the facts in the election frauds case, but also in some other cases which they want to know something about.

Novel Marriage in the United States Court.

An interesting couple were united in wedlock by Alderman JOHN HARDY at the United States Circuit Court Room, in Chambers-street, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a select and distinguished assemblage. The groom was named FREDERICK WHITTON. He was recently under arrest on the charge of counterfeiting, but it was shown that he was not so guilty as two or three other persons who were relatives of his. A lady cousin of his, named BERTHA MYER, appeared during the progress of his examination and complained that he had cruelly deceived her, and that the only reparation he could make was to marry her. Moved by her attractive and lovely appearance, the prosecuting officers proposed that WHITTON should accept her as his wife. He consented after they told him that they would stop all proceedings against him in case he did so. Ex-Judge STUART conducted the ceremony yesterday. The taking of the marital vows was witnessed by Colonel WHITELEY, the Government detective, CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Assistant District-Attorneys [illegible], Hon. JOHN [illegible], Hon. Mr. HAYES and several others. The marriage certificate was filled out by Mr. JACOBUS, of the Court of General Sessions. After the ceremony was performed, the groom received an honorable discharge from Commissioner SHIELDS, on the complaint for counterfeiting.

IS HE A THIEF?

Startling Disclosures Before the Board of Police—The Character of a Recent Appointee.

It is but a few days since the public were startled to find that a convict, but recently pardoned out of the New-Jersey State Prison, had been appointed a policeman and assigned to duty in the Twenty-eighth Precinct. Yesterday the Police Commissioners were engaged in the consideration of another and still more flagrant case of the same character. On the 13th of November last, EDWARD BRANAGAN, living at No. 30 Broome-street, was appointed a policeman upon the recommendation of the following well-known Democrats: Police Justice E. J. SHANDLEY, Alderman THOMAS COMAN, Deputy Tax Commissioner THOMAS SHIELS, J. C. SEEBACHER, ex-member of Assembly, and JOHN GALVIN, of No. 421 Cherry-street. The man, living in the Thirteenth Ward, where he had recently moved, the papers were referred to Captain BENNETT, and, nothing being found to his prejudice, he was sworn in and assigned to the Seventh Precinct for duty. It so happened that he was perfectly well known in this region, and as soon as he appeared at the Station House was recognized by one of the Sergeants as a person of exceedingly bad repute as a cotton thief. This fact being reported to Chief Clerk HAWLEY, an investigation was ordered, and it was found that during the past three years BRANAGAN had been arrested five times for larceny and twice for assault and battery; and although he had never been convicted, had been three times committed for trial by Justice SHANDLEY. One of these occasions was about a year ago, when two men being intercepted one dark night staggering under the weight of a bag of cotton each, one dropped his load and escaped, but the other was captured by the patrolman, and proved to be the new policeman, BRANAGAN. It is to be added, in his behalf, that he claims that he is a greatly persecuted individual, and that on each of the occasions when he fell into the clutches of the law he was innocent. But, like his predecessor, McCORKER, he did not hesitate to commit perjury to obtain the privilege of wearing the police uniform, and swore that he had never been arrested or convicted of any crime.

After listening to these astounding disclosures at the meeting yesterday, the Board of Police referred the case to Commissioner SMITH for further investigation. It is probable that it will end like the other, with the resignation of the newly-fledged policeman.

SUPERVISOR SMITH.

The County Canvass Concluded—Mr. Henry Smith Declared to be Elected Supervisor.

This Board met at noon yesterday, Mr. JOHN FOX in the chair.

Mr. ELY said he had two communications to present in relation to the votes cast for Supervisor, and he moved they be read.

Mr. TWEED said the Board had no power to go behind the returns of the canvassers. The questions involved must be settled by a judicial tribunal.

The communications were, however, read—one being from Mr. M. S. ISAACS, counsel of JACOB COHEN, asking that he be heard in support of the protest lately submitted to the Board by Mr. COHEN, and the other being from Mr. COHEN himself, declaring that he is able to show, on opportunity being afforded him, that the returns from the Seventh and several other Wards are incorrect, and that he has been defrauded of many votes thereby.

On motion of Mr. TWEED the papers were placed on file.

The Chairman said that on Friday last he had received an order signed by Judge CLERKE of the Supreme Court, directing him, as Chairman of the Board of County Canvassers, to exclude all the votes cast for HENRY SMITH for Supervisor, and then to determine who received the next highest number of votes to said SMITH.

Mr. FOX said he had also received a copy of an order signed by Justice GEORGE G. BARNARD, vacating the orders issued by Judge CLERKE, and directing the Board of Canvassers to close up the canvass and declare the result.

[The order of Judge BARNARD was based on the affidavit of JOHN FOX, President of the Board of County Canvassers, to the effect that they were unable to complete the work of canvassing as required by law so long as Judge CLERKE's order was in force, also the affidavit of RUFUS F. ANDREWS, that the writ was not issued by Judge CLERKE while sitting in a Court.]

Mr. TWEED moved that all the papers be entered on the minutes, and that the canvass be closed, and the result of the vote for Supervisor declared as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	113,405
Of which Walter Roche received	63,690
Of which Henry Smith received	34,593
Of which John Foley received	11,330
Of which Jacob Cohen received	3,683
Of which were defective	4
Of which were blank	28
Of which were scattering	77

Mr. ELY said there was evidently a conflict of jurisdiction in the case, and therefore moved that the papers be submitted to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion thereon, and that the Board adjourn to noon on Monday next.

The motion of Mr. ELY was lost, he alone voting for it, and that of Mr. TWEED was carried.

The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This Board held a special meeting on Saturday afternoon, President MONAGHAN in the chair. After the transaction of some routine business, the question was taken upon the concurring with the Board of Aldermen in a resolution directing that the Long Island Bone Laboratory receive the sum of $60,000 instead of, as heretofore, $15,000 for the removal of offal from the City. Alderman ROBERTS said he wished to protest against these proceedings to-day for the reason that it was not the proper way to legislate for the interests of the City; if in the first contract the section was not strong enough to bind the contractor, and the contract must be again awarded, he thought the proper way would be for the Street Department to advertise for proposals for this work, and that it should be given to the lowest bidder, and he therefore moved that the Street Commissioner be authorized to advertise for proposals for this work, and that he award the contract for the same to the lowest bidder. There were present, in all, eighteen members, and none, save Mr. ROBERTS, voted for the motion which he had made, and upon concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting the resolution, all voted in favor of the same, except Mr. ROBERTS and Mr. JACKSON.

The Board then adjourned.

Embezzlement of a Letter.

United States Commissioner BETTS yesterday decided, in the case of two colored girls named ELLEN HILL and ANNIE HERO, that the embezzlement of a letter, after it had passed out of the hands of the Post Office authorities, was not a proper question for the Federal Courts, but could only be taken cognizance of by the State Courts. The case was one in which ELLEN HILL received a letter on behalf of ANNIE HERO from a mail carrier, which she subsequently appropriated.

Imported Cattle.

The steamer *Pennsylvania*, of the National Line, which arrived at this port a few days ago, had as part of her cargo the finest small consignment of cattle ever brought to this country. It consisted of three bulls and six cows of the Alderney breed and of the Dauncey strain. They were selected with great care by the famous breeder, Mr. ATHERTON, for Colonel R. M. HOE, of this City, and are now at his place, Brightside, in West Farms.

The Spanish Gunboats.

The affidavits accompanying the appeal of Señor J. MORALES LEMUS to have the gunboats detained and libeled by the Government, on the ground that they are intended to commit hostilities against the people of Cuba, have been forwarded to Washington by District-Attorney PIERREPONT, who is desirous of having the President and his Cabinet fully comprehend the significance of the appeal before any public action is decided on. The main legal question at issue is whether one of the clauses in the third section of the Neutrality act of 1818 can be interpreted in such manner as to be applicable to the "people and colony" known as the Island of Cuba.

Navy Yard Intelligence.

The United States tugboat *Maria*, which has recently been used to guard the Spanish gunboats, at the foot of Thirteenth-street, left the Navy yard yesterday, for Portsmouth, with a draft of 160 sailors for the *Benicia*, which is under orders to sail for China immediately. The *Maria's* place has been taken by the tugboat *Martin Kalbfleisch*.

The *Miantonomah* and *Terror* are hourly expected to arrive from Philadelphia.

Lieutenant-Commander GEORGE W. WOODS has been transferred from the *Pensacola* to the receiving ship *Vermont*, and he will enter upon his duties to-morrow.

The outfit, except painting, for the *Colorado*, which is to go into commission on the 1st of December, is ready.

The most of the work necessary to be performed upon the *Minnesota* and the *Tennessee* is done, and they will soon be ready.

The *Guerriere* is still on the dry dock.

One of the Spanish frigates is expected to be brought to the Navy Yard, to be put on the dry dock for repairs.

Lecture for the Workingwomen's Protective Union.

JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., will deliver his popular lecture, entitled "Peculiar People," at Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 30, for the benefit of the Workingwomen's Protective Union, located at No. 48 Bleecker-street. The object of this Association is to promote the interests of women who obtain a livelihood by employments other than household service. Since Jan. 1, 1869, the Union has sent 2,380 females to employment; received 236 complaints against employers for non-payment of services, and collected through the gratuitous assistance of their attorney, Mr. J. H. PARSONS, No. 35 William-street, $1,274 36, which would otherwise have been lost to them.

Receipts of Taxes.

The Receiver of County and City taxes reports the following receipts during the past week:

22d	$242,010 94	25th	$376,315 80
23d	374,930 66	26th	489,931 16
24th	421,913 72	27th	500,000 00
Total			$2,405,10[illegible] 22

The Free Labor Bureau.

Situations were obtained for ninety males and 366 females at the Free Labor Exchange, in Ninth-street, during the past week. Superintendent LOSEE received applications for employment from 135 males and 369 females.

The Democratic City Council of Lexington, Ky., has declared war against the dogs, but by ordinance provide that, under penalty of a fine, "no muzzles shall be used unless purchased from the Mayor of the city, who is directed to procure a sufficient number of properly-constructed muzzles, and sell them to whoever may apply, at $5 each."

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE, TEN PER CENT. CITY AND TOWN BONDS IN STATE OF ILLINOIS, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.

Real valuations of property $9,186,000
Whole indebtedness of towns only 203,000

Government securities received in exchange, allowing best market prices, and bonds bought sent by express, free of charge.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists, and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing this loan.

ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low prices. For sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS. Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st. Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery. Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS CONSTANTLY PURCHASED BY WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, NO. 58 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 23d day of October, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, DUE Dec. 1, 1869, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee. E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Broadway and Seventh-av. Railroad Company, held this day, it was resolved that a semi-annual dividend of $3 per share be paid to stockholders on Dec. 1, free of tax. The transfer books will be closed from Nov. 20 until Dec 1. JOHN KERR, President.

UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1869.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNION Petroleum Company of New-York have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. ($2 per share) on the capital stock, payable at the Treasurer's office on and after Dec. 1. A. CURTISS, Secretary and Treasurer, Office of Messrs. Weston & De Billier, No. 15 New-st.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 102 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

A HALF PER CENT. MORE INTEREST is allowed on deposits made on or before Dec. 1. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF MOREHOUSE & JONES is dissolved this day. S. R. MOREHOUSE is alone authorized to settle any outstanding contracts. Nov. 26, 1869.

MACHINERY.

EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTING MAchine, for splitting oak, hickory and pine.—For sale by W. L. WILLIAMS, Patentee and Builder, No. 154 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A FACT—NO IMPOSITION—$100,000 REWARD to any one who can equal the great business and medical clairvoyant, Mrs. LINWOOD. Tells past, present and future likeness, name and numbers; causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated. Gentlemen not admitted. No. 230 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

ON MONDAY WE SHALL REDUCE THE PRICE OF OUR

27-INCH ALL WOOL SERGE,

(including all the desirable shades of navy blue,) TO 20 CENTS PER YARD. These goods are worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION, as they cost nearly 75 cents to import. We also offer

DOUBLE WIDTH WOOL MIXED POPLINS,
FROM 20 TO 30 CENTS.

30-INCH CHANGEABLE POPLINS
AT 37½ CENTS,
WHICH COST 50 CENTS IN GOLD.

SILK AND WOOL VELOURS,
AT 75 CENTS TO $1.

ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FULL WIDTH, AT 50 CENTS,
together with an elegant assortment of

SILK CHAIN POPLINS at $1 to $1 25,

and an endless variety of other dress goods at proportionate prices.

The above goods were bought at the closing peremptory auction sales of the past week, and are offered 25 per cent. less than the same goods sold for a week ago, and positively lower than similar goods were ever sold before the war.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.

SILKS AND VELVETS

FROM AUCTION.

BLACK GROS GRAIN $1 25 TO $1 75.

ALL THE CELEBRATED MAKES $2 TO $3,
AND THE

CASHMERE SUBLISSIME,

THE FINEST GOODS EVER IMPORTED, $4 50 TO $5.

COLORED SILKS FROM $1 50 TO $3.

IN ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES.

LYONS VELVET $5 AND UPWARD,

UNSURPASSED AS REGARDS FINISH AND COLOR. ALSO,

COLORED SATINS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, CLOTHS AND MOURNING GOODS,

in all of which we solicit comparison with any other house, confident that our comparatively small expenses and facilities for purchasing at auction enable us to offer unprecedented inducements.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON

Will offer on Monday
A large assortment of

CLOAKS AND SUITS

At exceedingly low prices.

A consignment of
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS
Much below cost of importation.

REAL ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS,
$40 and upward.

A large stock of
RICH SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS
and MOURNING GOODS,
at the lowest prices DRY GOODS have been sold for many years.

100 PIECES VELVETEENS,
One dollar a yard.
Great Bargains in
REAL RACES.

HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, SETS
BARBES AND FLOUNCES
At less in currency than they cost in gold.
No. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

BODY BRUSSELS

AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS OF RECENT IMPORTATIONS, AT REDUCED PRICES. ALSO, 3-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., ALL FOR SALE AT LOW CASH PRICES.

GEO. E. L. HYATT,

NO. 273 CANAL-ST.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., N. Y.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
IN
BRITISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN
DRESS GOODS.

From various causes there has been an almost general "smash up" of importers of dress goods this season. We are now selling the balances of their stocks, purchased at the late FORCED AUCTION SALES, at ALMOST ONE-HALF OF THEIR ORIGINAL COST, and

On MONDAY we will offer over 500 pieces of FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, consisting of SILK and WOOL POPLINS, ALL-WOOL POPLINS, EPINGLINE POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, BIARRITZ CLOTHS, MERINOES, ALPACAS and BOMBAZINES, at as low and, in some cases, lower prices than before the war.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY DRESS GOODS at 20c., sold as high as 35c. a month since.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY DRESS GOODS at 25c., sold at 40c. last month.
EMPRESS POPLINS, 29 inches wide, in all colors, at 45c. and 50c., sold by the case at 80c. in September.
BIARRITZ POPLINS, 30 inches wide, very fine, at 50c. and 55c., about half the regular price.
ENGLISH WINCEYS, wide widths, at 25c. and 30c. per yard.
POPLIN ALPACAS, all colors, very fine goods and bright lustre, at 35c. and 37½c., sold at 62½c. and 70c in September.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, between Houston and Prince sts.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS AND LINEN GOODS
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

10-4 BLANKETS at $3 a pair, former price $6.
11-4 BLANKETS at $4 a pair, former price $6.
11-4 BLANKETS at $5 a pair, former price $7 50.
12-4 BLANKETS at $6 50 a pair, former price $9.
SHAKER FLANNELS at 25c., former price 35c.
SHAKER FLANNELS at 30c., former price 45c.
GILBERT'S FINE FLANNELS at 30c., 35c., 40c. and 50c. per yard, 10c. to 45c. per yard under regular prices.
HUCK TOWELS ALL LINEN at $1 25 per dozen, worth $1 75.
HUCK TOWELS ALL LINEN at $1 40 per dozen, worth $2.
LINEN NAPKINS, fine quality, at $1, $1 20 to $1 50 per dozen.
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK at 50c., 55c., 60c. to 80c. per yard, 15c. to 37½c. under regular value.
HEAVY LOOM TABLE LINEN at 44c. to 65c. per yard.
RUSSIA CRASHES at 6½c., 9c., 8c., 10c. and 12½c. per yard.
NURSERY DIAPERS at $1 25 per piece to $2 20 per piece.
SCARLET AND BLACK CLOTH TABLE COVERS at $1. Very cheap.
Together with a full stock of all the best styles of Sheeting and Shirting Muslins. Good Canton Flannels at 12½c.
Ticks at 12½c. and upward. All the best American Prints at 12½c. per yard. Best Delaines at 20c. per yard.
Housekeepers will find it to their interest to examine and compare our prices. Not having to pay the excessive rents paying by other houses, we can afford to cut close, and are doing it.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

We have just received from the
LATE AUCTION SALES,
an immense stock of
FINE PARIS BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
AND
OPEN CENTRE LONG AND SQUARE CASHMERE SHAWLS,
AT
A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ALSO,
Plaid, Checked and Plain Centre Woolen Long Shawls, at $4, $4 50, $5 and $6 each,
A reduction of $2 and $3 each.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

We shall offer this week
THE LARGEST STOCK
OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
TO BE
FOUND IN THE CITY,
AT
50c. to 60c. ON THE DOLLAR OF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery; near Houston-st.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 29,
LADIES' READY-MADE POPLIN SUITS,
HANDSOMELY TRIMMED,
At $6—RECENTLY SOLD AT $10.
MISSES' POPLIN SUITS, FINE QUALITY, $4 EACH, AND UPWARD.
LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOTH SACQUES, BRAIDED AND TRIMMED, ONLY $5.
TOGETHER WITH
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SILK, CLOTH AND VELVET SUITS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, NOV. 29,
A LARGE REDUCTION IN THE PRICES
OF THE GOODS
IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS
OF THEIR
RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, VIZ.:
SILKS, VELVETS, DRESS GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, FURS, ASTRAKHAN AND SEAL SKIN JACKETS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, LADIES', MISSES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' WEARING APPAREL, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, CARPETS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., &c.,
AND PARTICULARLY REQUEST AN INSPECTION OF THE SAME,
WITHOUT IMPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, NOV. 29,
STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES OF CLOAK VELVETS, VELVETEENS, PLUSHES, ASTRAKHANS, CHINE AND DIAGONAL VELVETS, MILLINERY AND TRIMMING VELVETS, &c., &c.
VELVETS OF OUR OWN EXCLUSIVE BRANDS AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
22 INCH BLACK SILK VELVET
$4 50 PER YARD.
PONSON'S, PEERLESS, COLLARD'S AND DOLIN'S AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
MILLINERY AND TRIMMING VELVETS, SATINS, &c. FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS, CUT ON THE BIAS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

VELVETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will continue the sale of
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS,
At the following low prices:

22-INCH LYONS BLACK VELVETS AT $10, WORTH $14.
20-INCH LYONS BLACK VELVETS AT $11, WORTH $15.
22-INCH LYONS BLACK VELVETS AT $12, WORTH $16.
And all other widths and qualities equally cheap.

BLACK AND COLORED TRIMMING, MILLINERY VELVETS AND VELVET RIBBONS, ALL WIDTHS,
AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
These goods have all been purchased at the recent PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

POPULAR STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have largely replenished their stocks from the recent PEREMPTORY AUCTIONS.
DOMESTIC PRINTS AT PACKAGE PRICES.
4-4 ENGLISH PRINTS AT 25c.
4-4 FRENCH PRINTS AT 35c.
ENGLISH DRESS GOODS AT 20c., WORTH 40c.
FRENCH ALL-WOOL SERGES AT 50c., WORTH 85c.
ALL-WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS AT 50c., WORTH 75c.

SILKS.

STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS AT $1 25 PER YARD; COST $1 75.
PLAIN CHANGEABLE SILKS, $1 50 PER YARD; WORTH $2 50.
PLAIN CHANGEABLE SILKS, $2 PER YARD; WORTH $3.

BLACK SILKS
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FROM $1 75 PER YARD TO THE FINEST GOODS IMPORTED.

SHAWLS.

ALL-WOOL PLAID LONG SHAWLS AT $5, WORTH $7.
ALL-WOOL LONG SHAWLS AT $6, WORTH $8.
BROCHE SHAWLS AT $10, WORTH $14.
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS AT $15, WORTH $20.

BLANKETS.

LARGE SIZE AT $3 50, WORTH $5.
SUPERIOR FLANNELS AT 30c. PER YARD.
YARD-WIDE SHAKER ALL-WOOL AT 50c., WORTH 75c.
ALL DOMESTICS AT COST.

LINENS.

10-4 LINEN SHEETINGS, 75c., WORTH $1.
ALL LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, $2 EACH, WORTH $2 75.
ALL LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, $2 25 EACH, WORTH $3.
DAMASK NAPKINS $1 25 PER DOZEN.
GOOD LINEN TOWELS, $1 75, WORTH $2 50.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

REAL INDIA SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE OFFERING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
FROM $50 AND UPWARD.
N. B.—The above goods are now marked down to about the original prices previous to the war.

FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
STRIPED OTTOMAN SHAWLS, &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

FURS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MUFFS, COLLARETTES AND BOAS, IN RUSSIA SABLE, MINK, ERMINE AND OTHER FANCY FURS.
FUR CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

NEW GOODS
AT MACY'S.

MACY	LACES, MACY
MACY	EMBROIDERIES, MACY
MACY	RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, MACY
MACY	FEATHERS, NECKTIES, BOWS, MACY
MACY	FALL HATS, SILKS AND SATINS, MACY
MACY	WHITE GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, MACY
MACY	THEATRICAL GOODS, MACY
MACY	BALLET HOSIERY, &c., MACY
MACY	HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, MACY
MACY	FANCY GOODS, MACY
MACY	FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLOCKS, MACY
MACY	LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, MACY
MACY	CORSETS, MACY
MACY	HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MACY
MACY	SMALL WARES, MACY
MACY	SOAPS, PERFUMERY, MACY
MACY	TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUTTONS, MACY
MACY	COTTON, ALPACA AND MACY
MACY	SILK UMBRELLAS, MACY
MACY	CARVED GOODS, MACY
MACY	PLATED WARE, MACY
MACY	BASKETS, BIRD CAGES, MACY
MACY	KID GLOVES, UNDERWEAR. MACY

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MACY Having completed, for this season, our additions to the store, we are now offering the largest assortment of MACY
MACY FANCY GOODS, DOLLS, MACY
MACY DOLLS' ARTICLES, TOYS, MACY
MACY GAMES, &c., MACY
MACY comprising the largest variety of MACY
MACY HOLIDAY GOODS MACY
MACY ever displayed in this City, MACY
MACY AT POPULAR PRICES. MACY
MACY 14th-st. and 6th-av. MACY

MOURNING GOODS
FROM AUCTION.

INCREASED REDUCTIONS IN NEW AND DESIRABLE MOURNING AND HALF MOURNING GOODS FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.

A LINE OF BLACK ALPACAS AND LUSTRE CORDS, the last of a bankrupt stock, at half cost.

N. B.—A SPLENDID EMPRESS CLOTH AT 85 CENTS. DECIDED BARGAINS IN ASTRAKHANS, BEAVERS, AND WATER-PROOF CLOTH. ONE CASE OF SEAL SKIN, LION SKIN, AND SIBERIAN PLUSH, DOUBLE FACED, $2 PER YARD, JUST HALF PRICE.

JACKSON'S, No. 551 Broadway,
Bet. Spring and Prince Sts.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS
OFFERED IN MANY YEARS.
SILKS AT $1, $1 25 AND $1 50 PER YARD, VALUE $1 75, $2 AND $2 50 PER YARD.
SILKS AT $2 50 AND $3 PER YARD; RECENTLY SOLD AT $4 AND $6.
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.
A LARGE LINE OF
EXTRA RICH WHITE AND COLORED SATINS AND TAFFETA FAILLE.
VERY HEAVY VELVETS IN IMPERATRICE, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR BRIDAL DRESSES.
THE CELEBRATED
ANTWERP BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS
27 TO 48 INCHES WIDE,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AND THEY WILL LARGELY REPLENISH THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF
BLACK SILK AT $1 25 PER YARD UPWARD.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, NOV. 29,
A LARGE REDUCTION IN THE PRICES
OF THE GOODS
IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS
OF THEIR
RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, VIZ.:
SILKS, VELVETS, DRESS GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, FURS, ASTRAKHAN AND SEAL SKIN JACKETS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, LADIES', MISSES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' WEARING APPAREL, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, CARPETS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., &c.,
AND PARTICULARLY REQUEST AN INSPECTION OF THE SAME,
WITHOUT IMPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

TOYS.—AT RETAIL FOR THE HOLIDAYS, A fine collection of French, German, English and American Toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 499 Broadway, cast side, near Spring.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, NOV. 29,
A GENERAL REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF DRESS GOODS.

ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS, 50c. Reduced from 70c.
FRENCH MERINOS, 75c. Reduced from $1.
3-4 ENGLISH POPLINS, 20c. Cost to import, 37½c.
4-4 ENGLISH POPLINS, 35c. Cost to import, 60c.
IRISH POPLINS at $3 and upward.
SILK WARP FRENCH POPLINS, $1 and upward.
Also, an immense reduction in the price of
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY SILKS.
Just received, several cases of
ALL WOOL SCOTCH PLAIDS, Blue and Green, with Gold, Red and White Bars, at reduced prices.
ENGLISH ALL WOOL SERGES in Navy Blue and other new colors.
WOOLEN SHAWLS, FLANNELS, COTTONS, BLANKETS, and other domestic goods
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Also, just received,
BARGAINS IN LACES,
from auction.
REAL VALENCIENNES SETS, COLLARS, CHEMISETTS.
REAL POINT APPLIQUE LACE, $2 per yard and upward.
REAL POINT LACE from $2 50 per yard to $75.
REAL POINT COLLARS from $3 to $30.
REAL POINT HANDKERCHIEFS from $4 50 upward.
REAL POINT APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS from $3 upward.
REAL THREAD GUIPURE and other styles of LACES AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 29,
LADIES' CHEMISES, 75c. Reduced from $1 25.
LADIES' CHEMISES, $1 25. Reduced from $1 50.
LADIES' CHEMISES, $1 50. Reduced from $2.
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, $2. Reduced from $3.
LADIES' MUSLIN SKIRTS, 75c. Reduced from $1.
LADIES' TUCKED MUSLIN SKIRTS, $1. Reduced from $1 50.
LADIES' TUCKED MUSLIN SKIRTS, $1 25. Reduced from $1 75.
LADIES' TUCKED FLOUNCE SKIRTS, $1 75. Reduced from $2 50.
LADIES' DELAINE ROBES, $8. Reduced from $12.
CHILDREN'S WALKING COATS AND SACQUES REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
LADIES' BLACK SILK PLUSH AND SERGE SUITS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LADIES' ALPACA SUITS, $10. Reduced from $18.
LADIES' CLOAKS, $20. Reduced from $50.
REAL ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, $35. Reduced from $40.
RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ERMINE AND MINK SETS.
WHITE FOX, WOLVERINE, BEAVER AND BLACK BEAR CARRIAGE ROBES.
100 SETS MUFF AND COLLAR, FOR CHILDREN, $5. Reduced from $8.

INDIA CURIOSITIES,
MODERN AND ANTIQUE.
The largest variety of articles ever offered.
Europeans and all other persons desiring

HOLIDAY GIFTS,
are respectfully invited to call at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
Broadway, near 14th-st.

NOW FOR THE WINTER SEASON!
CHOICE SELECTION OF PARIS MILLINERY, Rich Dress Bonnets and Round Hats, Coiffures, Parures, Headdresses, &c., All latest novelties and most elegant in design and style,
MME. GALOUPEAU,
Late Mathilde & Co.,
No. 6 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 6 EAST 23D-ST., MADISON-SQUARE.—A suite of three rooms, connecting, with private table, for the season. References exchanged.

A **SINGLE GENTLEMAN** DESIRING a first-class accommodations, consisting of parlor and bedroom, without board, in a strictly private family, location 18th-st., east of 4th-av., may address L., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A **SINGLE GENTLEMAN** DESIRING A nicely-furnished room, with closets and all improvements, in a strictly private family in 20th-st., west of Madison-av., may address, with name, T., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Handsomely-furnished suites of rooms on first and second floors, with board, (private table if desired,) in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av. References exchanged.

BOARD AND LODGERS WANTED.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with private table, in 25th-st., near Madison-square. For address, inquire of Mr. BERGMAN, corner of 25th-st. and Broadway.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, HANDSOMELY furnished parlor, and second floor; private table if desired; location central. Address L., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A **SUITE OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED** rooms to rent, with or without board. For particulars apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 76.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let in suites or singly, with board; private table if desired; terms moderate; references required.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF A HOME given to a family or party of four or five, with delightful rooms; no other boarders; private table, or without meals, at No. 44 West 28th-st.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, a large furnished front room; first-class reference required. Apply at No. 165 5th-av.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE—DESIRABLE rooms with board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, for a family of eight—gentleman, wife, daughters and three children; three or four rooms required; a private family preferred; references given and required; location between 14th and 40th sts. Address W., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES A small room with board, at a good wholesome table on moderate terms, in a private family, between 20th and 26th sts. and 5th and 8th avs.; best references given and required. Address E. F., Station E., New-York.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal" (improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches, is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones.

We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch, full jeweled, patent lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and position, 4¼ ounces down weight, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing $250.

We charge only $25 for these magnificent watches. All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes, chains, Collins Metal, $2 to $8. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS SET IN GOLD.

We are now making Jewelry of the California Diamonds. These are real stones of great brilliancy and hardness, and cannot be distinguished from the genuine stones, even by good judges. They are particularly brilliant at night by artificial light, do not scratch or become dull by use, and retain their brilliancy for an indefinite time. The following are the prices:

Ladies' and Gents' Finger Rings, single stones, one carat weight.....$3 each
Gents' Pins, single stone, according to the size of the stone.....$4 to $6
Ladies' Cluster Pins.....$7 50
Ladies' Cluster Earrings.....$7

TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh Watch free. Goods sent by express to be paid for on delivery.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9 12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBELIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av

S. KLABER, NO. 59 1ST-AV., NEAR 3D-st., offers for six weeks more, marble mantels and headstones below cost, before removing to his new factory.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 320 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease (one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 320 Bowery.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.

LORILLARD ESTATE.

Peremptory Sale of 3,300 Lots,

MILL SITES, VILLA SITES AND DWELLING HOUSES,
AT

FORDHAM PARK,

NEAR FORDHAM DEPOT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, situated near Fordham Depot, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee, on TUESDDAY, Nov. 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock at noon,

350 ACRES OF LAND,

the country seat of the late PETER LORILLARD. This magnificent property has recently been topographically surveyed and laid out by General E. L. Viele, formerly Chief Engineer of the Central Park, and will be offered to the public in lots and villa sites of convenient size.

The mansion of the late owner, a granite structure containing thirty rooms, with stone stables, greenhouse, conservatories, graperies, gashouse and garden, will be sold with about thirty acres of land, forming a complete and elegant country residence. There is also upon the premises a valuable water power, which will be sold, with the mills and mill sites.

The property will be sold subject to restrictions against nuisances.

Terms liberal.

Maps of the property may be had at the office of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
For further information apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.;
PHILO T. RUGGLES, No. 39 Wall-st.;
G. TILLOTSON, No. 46 Exchange-place; or
MAN & PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST.,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
PEREMPTORY SALE OF

227 PROSPECT PARK LOTS,

ON 10TH AND 11TH AVS., 17TH, 18TH AND 19TH STS., BROOKLYN, AND ON SEELEY-ST., WINDSOR-TERRACE, FLATBUSH.
BY ORDER OF CHAS. COURTER, ESQ.

17TH-ST.—10 lots and gores on north side, being the entire front from 11th-av. to the city line.
17TH AND 18TH STS., 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—70 lots, being the entire block, except a small gore 15x92 feet.
18TH AND 19TH STS., 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—70 lots, being the entire block.

WINDSOR-TERRACE.

SEELEY-ST.—West side, 16 lots, between Prospect-av. (late Middle-st.) and 18th-st.; 21 lots between Prospect-av. and the Caney Island Plank Road Boulevard, and 16 lots in the rear.
PROSPECT-AV., (late Middle-st.)—13 lots between Seeley-st. and the city line.
TERRACE-ALLEY, (east side)—11 lots between Prospect-av. and 18th-st.
THE PROXIMITY OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY TO

PROSPECT PARK,

CONEY ISLAND PLANK ROAD BOULEVARD AND THE
HORSE RAILROADS,
MAKES IT VERY DESIRABLE FOR INVESTMENT.
THE ORDERS OF THE OWNER, WHO IS A NON-RESIDENT,
ARE PEREMPTORY,
AND THE PROPERTY MUST BE SOLD.
60 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps and further particulars at the office of auctioneers,
MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A **FAMILY ABOUT LEAVING THE** City will sell a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with or without the furniture, at a low figure. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF THE HOTEL NO. 759 Broadway, containing 50 rooms, completely furnished and in splendid running order; a rare opportunity. Apply on the premises.

STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new store Nos. 130 and 132 Water-st., corner of Pine, for sale or to let. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

A **SINGLE GENTLEMAN** DESIRING A unicely-furnished room, with closets and all improvements, in a strictly private family in 20th-st., west of Madison-av., may address, with name, T., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

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BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON WASHINGTON-AV., Brooklyn.—Two French-roof houses, built in best manner, with all improvements. Also fine house on Adams-st., five minutes' walk from ferries. Inquire of J. ANDERSON, No. 7 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, or No. 61 Ann-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF THE
LORILLARD ESTATE,
FORDHAM, N. Y.
Special trains leave 4th-av. and 28th-st., HARLEM RAILROAD, at 10½ A. M. each day of sale.
For maps and free tickets apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot.
R. W. LEAVITT & CO.
No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE, CARVINGS, BRONZES, SEVRES, PORCELAIN AND VENETIAN GLASS, FURS, OBJECTS D'ART ET DE VERTU, CURIOSITIES, &c., &c.,
To be sold at auction by
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 1, AT 7½ o'clock, at the
"LEEDS ART GALLERIES,"
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, a. w. corner of 12th-st., By order of the
BARON H. A. DE RIVIERE,
Previous to his departure South.

The above collection will be found to comprise a number of very fine and curious antique Japanese bronzes and porcelains, a superb dinner and dessert service of Sevres from the Baron Kouchlieff; one antique Newenshuing clock mounted in precious stones, exquisite Venetian glassware, curious silver cups, &c., inlaid with gold, bas reliefs and statues by Thorwalsden, court costumes, rich Russian furs, Polar bear robes and rugs, Egyptian bronze clocks, French do., medallion paintings by Carême and others, albums of drawings, two rapiers superbly mounted and inlaid, antique carved bedroom furniture en suite, richly and curiously carved; South American pottery and curiosities, Japanese ware, &c., &c., forming a valuable and rare collection of curiosities desirable to connoisseurs. They will be sold without reserve as above, and are
NOW ON EXHIBITION FREE, DAY AND EVENING.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Rosewood piano, velvet tapestry, Brussels carpets, rich curtains, beds, mattresses, silverware, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 143 East 76th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., the entire very rich furniture and carpets, curtains, piano, &c., of the house. The furniture is of the richest and most expensive character, having been made especially to order by Pottier & Stymers, Roux, and other first-class makers; carved and inlaid, and with the most expensive silk reps and velvet coverings. Lace and other curtains, superb parlor suites, rich rosewood pianoforte, made by Hallet & Davis, the best hair mattresses and spring beds, refrigerators, &c. Catalogues early at the house on the morning of sale.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALEROOMS AND ART GALLERIES.—TUESDAY, Nov. 30, and following days, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., GREAT SALE OF BOOKS—in quantities and singly, to suit purchasers—comprising holiday books, juveniles, standard and miscellaneous works, elegantly illustrated books, &c., &c. Also, a very large quantity of Catholic and Episcopal prayer books. Catalogues ready.

RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, at No. 27 East Broadway, in the City of New

GEORGIA STATE FAIR.

The Tournament—A Plowing Match—Trial of Musical Instruments—Cotton Manufactures—Importance of Such Fairs to the South—The Georgia Fair a Success, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MACON, Ga., Sunday, Nov. 21, 1869.

The last two days of the Fair have been mainly devoted to the tournament, wherein certain adventurous young gentlemen, more or less representing Richard Cœur de Lion, Fergus McIvor, the Black Prince, dressed very fantastically, armed with a lance and mounted on excellent horses, rode rapidly round a circus, endeavoring, with and without success, to carry off several rings suspended at intervals round the arena. While these "Knights" were engaged in this entertaining trial of skill, they held the crowds in admiring observation of their exploits. Agricultural machinery, fine fruit, wonderful cotton, the choicest grains, the musical instruments and the innumerable *objets de vertu* were almost totally abandoned, and even the beautiful Chester white hogs, the graceful Devons, Ayrshires and Alderneys and the fine horses lost their attractive powers. On Friday, a heavy rainstorm interrupted the tourney. The hundreds of Queens of Love and Beauty and Maids of Honor *in posse* were compelled to beat a hurried and not always graceful retreat from the amphitheatre and the Black Prince. Fergus McIvor and Cœur de Lion might be seen under the shelter of a cotton umbrella or protected from the storm by beaver or tweeds paletots of a cut wholly unknown to the tailors and fashioners of the age of chivalry.

Yesterday the tilting was renewed. The weather was clear, but bitingly cold; but notwithstanding the frost, the ladies and gentlemen were present in crowds, and the Knights demolished the "rings" with amazing skill. The Black Prince (Mr. J. WALTERS) recalled the glory of Agincourt by his prowess, and, having carried off nine rings, was proclaimed the victor amid a flourish of brass instruments blown by gentlemen of African descent, and to him was awarded the first prize, a very fine horse, valued at $300. For further particulars I must refer the readers of the TIMES to the local papers, as time and space will not allow me to do justice to the exploits of the other Knights, all of whom did well and really rode admirably.

Although I may expose myself to the imputation of want of taste, of chivalry and love of the sentimental, I confess I left the lists to go to see a trial of plows, and I felt more interest in measuring the depth of the furrow upturned by a "two-horse Brinly," a "Watt & Knight's A. B." or a "Reynolds," and in observing the penetrating and breaking power of the "subsoilers," than in seeing Cœur de Lion bearing away the rings on the point of his lance. The plowing match may have been very prosaic and material, butt it was eminently useful; it was an undeniable evidence of improvement; it foreshadowed reclaimed lands, increased production and full pockets, and it opened the eyes of many incredulous tillers of the soil to the superior advantages of "deep plowing" over the scratching process which they have hitherto followed.

In my opinion, the plows of BRINLY, of Louisville, Ky., outstripped all competitors, and I have good reason to believe that such will be the award of the judges. The show of plows was very large, the trial was conducted with perfect fairness and excellent good humor, and to the entire satisfaction of the happy owner of the field, whose land has been plowed as it was never plowed before since the white man dispossessed the redskin.

After this, the next attraction was the trial of musical instruments. The principal competition was between the pianos of KNABE, of Baltimore, and three of the St. Louis Manufacturing Company, their merits being well-tested by several amateur performers of both sexes, who discoursed sweet music for more than an hour. Organs, flutes, cornets, and various wind instruments were then tested, but as the organ and the bassoon were operated on at the same time, I am unable to give an intelligent opinion as to the merits of either.

The nex thing that attracted my attention was the display of cotton and woolen manufactures from foreign factories, and it was really gratifying to see how favorably they compare in quality and finish with the best manufactures of New or Old England. I was especially struck by the cassimeres and kerseys, and by the cotton blankets which I can truly say, lose nothing by comparison with the finest woolen blankets I ever saw. In closeness of texture, in fineness and weight they are as good as the best, while in price they are bought for half the sum paid for ordinary woolen blankets.

There was also a creditable display of leather and boots and shoes of foreign make. While neither the leather nor the shoes can compare with the more finished fabrics of the North, they indicate a rapid progress and give promise of the attainment of perfection at no distant day.

While everybody must admire the display of useful and beautiful things made by Northern exhibitors, I have given more attention to and felt more interest in the efforts of the Southern exhibitors who have striven against poverty and every disadvantage, and have produced the wonderful industrial results to be seen here. Herein, in my judgment, consists the importance of the Fair. It shows that the people have an abiding interest in agricultural and mechanical progress; that they are working diligently to economize and utilize well the great means and resources which they possess, and that having entered on the way of improvement they intend earnestly to pursue it, learning as they advance, until they attain a full measure of success.

The confusion of the opening days has almost disappeared. Things have settled down into their places. The crowds of people now know where to go to look for what they desire to see. The officers of the Society are more conversant with their duties, and on the whole, the Fair may now be pronounced a great success. Northern gentlemen, familiar with such exhibitions, have told me that they have never seen a finer display, and, more especially are Georgians gratified by the indorsement of Mr. KNOX, of Norristown, Penn., who said that it was "the finest he ever saw."

Most of the distinguished visitors have gone away, either to return home at once or to extend their Southern tour. Mr. CAMERON has gone to see plantation economy on a large scale in Southwestern Georgia, and perhaps to buy land in that favored region. Judge WOODWARD has gone to Savannah, and Professor HENRY has returned to Washington.

It is estimated that from twenty to thirty thousand people have visited the Fair daily, and I am happy to say that not a single very serious accident has occurred. There has been no fighting or riot, and even the light-fingered gentry have been comparatively honest. It is considered probable that the Fair will not close before Wednesday.

The State Agricultural Society had a meeting on Saturday, and reelected Mr. B. C. YANCEY President, Mr. D. W. LEWIS Secretary, and elected Mr. WILLIAM HAZLEHURST Treasurer.

OCMULGEE.

Americans in Paris.

From La Patrie.

To-day, (Wednesday,) at 2:30, a special train departs for Compiègne with the guests invited to the Emperor's *fête*. The ladies are in a minority, but the unusual beauty, grace and charm of those selected would more than compensate for any deficiency in numbers. Here will be found the Duchess de Mouchy, so elegant and gay; the lovely young Mme. Bazaine, wife of the Marshal, whose eyes are brilliant as the stars of her country; the Marchioness de Gallifet, fair as the golden sheaf; the Baroness de Vaux, the Princess de Polly and the beautiful wife of Marshal Canrobert, who, among Parisian beauties, stands like a fair statuette of Paros amid a group of shepherdesses of Saxe. The Princess Mathilde will, of course, with her lively imagination and exquisite wit, give animation and joy to the scene. The following are the names of the guests invited: The Princess Mathilde, Duke and Duchess de Mouchy, Count and Countess Primoli, Marquis and Marchioness de Chasseloup Laubat, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Roux, Marshal and Mme. Canrobert, Marshal and Mme. Bazaine, Viscount de Laferriere, Baroness de Polily, Baron and Baroness de Vaity, Marchioness de Gallifet, Viscount and Viscountess Agnado, Marquis and Marchioness de Las Marismas, Baroness de Sancy, Mons. and Mme. Cotrette, the United States Minister, Mrs. and Miss Paine, Mrs. and Miss Parsons, Miss Clara Jerome, Mrs. Worden, the Counts de Colbert, de Royer and de Borpresent, &c. It is the first time Americans have been included in the invitations, and much interest was excited as to the selection. The amusements will include balls, private theatricals and charades, and the invitations extend from the 10th to the 15th.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Rev. Mr. STEBBINS, of San Francisco, declines the invitation to accept the pastorate of the Church of the Unity, in this City.

Rev. J. S. B. HODGES, of Grace Church, Newark, has been elected to two rectorships in New-York State.

Dr. ISAAC JAMES, of Pennsylvania, has been a Methodist since 1795, and a local preacher since 1800.

Rev. J. W. BROWN, of Philadelphia, has accepted the call to the rectorship of Christ Church, Detroit.

Rev. W. W. HICKS, D. D., has been confirmed as co-pastor with Rev. Dr. BACHMAN, over the St. John's Lutheran Church, Charleston, S. C.

C. O'CONNOR, Esq., of Newark, has given Rev. G. A. DOANE $5,000 for the American Catholic College at Rome, completing the $200,000 which Mr. DOANE undertook to raise.

Rev. E. H. GRAY has been settled for the third time over the Baptist Church in Shelburne Falls, Mass. His text was: "Behold for the third time I am ready to come unto you."

The Missouri Congregationalists report ten churches organized during the year, making fifty-six in all, with 1,920 members.

Seventy-two Congregational churches were organized during the first eight months of this year.

The Baptist Missionary Union, from April to November of this year, ran $30,000 behind the same period of last year in its receipts.

The statistics of the Moravian Church show 14,871 communicants, of whom 4,895 are in Germany, 3,208 in Great Britain, and 6,767 in North America.

The Weslevans have missions in the south of Ceylon, and lately reported seventy converts at one of them.

Bishop THOMPSON tells the Methodists that unless the members subscribed this year 25 per cent. over the sum subscribed last year—$650,000—it would be impossible for the missionaries to maintain the ground already gained.

Congregationalists give $150,000 per annum for educational work in the South.

Illinois has 60,000 Baptists, 72,000 Methodists, 24,000 Presbyterians and 20,000 Congregationalists.

The Unitarians have societies in every city of 50,000 inhabitants in the United States, except Memphis, Tenn., and Newark, N. J.

There are 270 young men in the South preparing for the ministry, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

The English Presbyterians talk of allowing instrumental music in churches where two-thirds of the congregation favor it.

A convention of "Atheists and Infidels" was recently held in Philadelphia. The assemblage, when fully marshalled, was found to consist of sixteen men and one woman. They left in disgust on hearing that an infidel had built a Christian church at a cost of $60,000.

It is rumored in Oxford, England, that the Marquis of BUTE is going to build a large Roman Catholic cathedral there.

The first Baptist Church in America was 17 feet by 20, and is still standing at Salem, Mass.

The oldest Bishops of the Episcopal Church are Rev. B. B. SMITH, of Kentucky, and Rev. C. P. MCILVAINE, of Ohio, both consecrated in 1832.

The first German Church established in Arkansas is Lutheran.

Within the past year a Franciscan monk named JAEGER, formerly private secretary to the Archbishop of Prague and confessor to the King of Saxony, has become a Lutheran.

Newark, N. J., has eighty-nine churches. Estimating the population at 130,000, it would give a congregation of 1,461 souls to each church.

The Israelites of Buenos Ayres have just completed their new synagogue, the first in the Argentine Republic. They number about seventy-eight in the city, but several hundred are in the Republic.

The Free Will Baptists now number 1,375 churches and 66,631 communicants—an increase of 97 churches and 5,447 communicants during the past year.

A Woman's Christian Association has recently been formed among the most prominent ladies of Washington, D. C. Its principles of organization are the same substantially as those of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Amoy Mission is one of the most successful in China. There are about 1,200 native adult members, divided equally between the American Dutch Reformed, the Presbyterian and the London Missions, and all working harmoniously together.

The Spanish Cortes have promulgated a decree establishing unrestricted religious liberty in Cuba and Porto Rico.

The Methodist Convention of Connecticut has adjourned. President WOOLSEY, on invitation, made a speech to them on the subject of divorce.

The number of Congregational Churches in Connecticut is 290, of which only 155 have settled pastors. The total membership is 49,363.

The clergymen of Bordentown, N. J., in view of the fact that Sabbath funerals have increased there, have announced their disapproval of the practice, and their determination not to officiate on that day, unless the necessity of burial be certified by the physician.

Maine has 240 Congregational Churches, with a membership of 19,969. Vermont has 196 churches and 18,593 members.

A Baptist minister, retiring from a Wisconsin pastorate, compliments his flock through the *Standard* in the following manner: "A good minister, who desires a perfectly united church and a plucky band of Christians, can find a pleasant home with this people, who are able and willing to pay all a minister is worth."

The *Independent*, in noticing the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association, mentions the fact of there being a "religious bowling alley" in the basement.

Among the reforms approved by the thirteen Reform Jewish Rabbis who met in Philadelphia are the following: In marriage there is to be an exchange of rings; divorce granted by the State is to be accepted as valid if there be evidence of the consent of both parties; birth, and not circumcision, is the initiation into the Jewish religion.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States met at Philadelphia on the 24th inst. The body has a membership of over 125,000 souls. Over 200 delegates were present. Rev. Dr. GERHART was elected permanent President.

The Lutheran Missouri Synod numbers 367 ministers, 345 congregations, and 51,500 communicants. "In the beginning of the current decade," says the Pittsburg *Advocate*, "our church and parsonage property was valued at $22,215,372, and now it has attained an aggregate of $47,973,501."

At the Council of the German Lutherans, which recently met at Chicago, it was resolved to establish a Lutheran Seminary there.

The Episcopal Church has in this country: Bishops, 47; priests and deacons, 2,687; parishes, 2,472; baptisms, 35,702; confirmations, 21,958; communicants, 194,692; Sunday scholars, 194,046; contributions, $4,457,888.

It is but a year ago since public Protestant services were held in Madrid with open doors. At the end of ten months there was a church, attended twice on the Sabbath by between 800 and 900 people, three Sunday Schools and four chapels.

A clergyman who has exercised more influence over the tone of religious thought in England than any other one man has recently withdrawn from the ministry—Rev. FREDERICK MAURICE, of Vere-street, author of *The Religions of the World*, and many other well-known works. Mr. MAURICE'S farewell sermon was listened to by a large audience of the most eminent men in London, most of whom are his cordial followers. TENNYSON'S stanzas to Mr. MAURICE are well known, and reflect the opinion of him which is entertained by thousands who have listened to his preaching, and who are proud to proclaim themselves his disciples, notwithstanding the cry of heresy which has often been raised against him.

Of the Roman Catholic Bishops and Archbishops who have been summoned to attend the Council at the Vatican, two are 85 years of age, two others are 80 and upward, and twenty are octogenarians. The seven youngest of the Bishops are between 30 and 35 years of age. The whole number of prelates summoned is 764.

The statistics of the Methodist Church are given in full in the *Methodist Almanac*. By them we find that the Church in America has 9 bishops, 8,481 traveling preachers, 9,899 local preachers, 1,353,115 lay members, 11,602 churches and 3,810 parsonages. The educational institutions of the Church include 22 colleges, 85 academies, and 5 theological seminaries.

THE GALLER MYSTERY.

Removal of Michael Galler's Body in this City—Proceedings of Coroner Schirmer—The Internal Organs to be Analyzed by Professor Doremus—Interesting Evidence Obtained.

The Galler mystery again came into official hands yesterday, and there is now a prospect of some decided progress being made in developing the real facts of the case. It will be remembered that Mrs. ELIZABETH GALLER, of No. 185 Clinton-street, caused the arrest of Dr. AUGUST WEDEKIND, some ten days ago, on a charge of having extorted from her the sum of $1,000, by reason of threats that he would cause her arrest and incarceration on a charge of having willfully and wickedly poisoned her husband. The prisoner, on his arrest, produced Coroner SCHIRMER as a witness in his behalf, when that functionary testified that WEDEKIND had called upon him a few days before his arrest, and had informed him that he had suspicions of foul play in the case of one MICHAEL GALLER who had died a few months ago. That Mrs. GALLER had offered him money for poison before her husband died, and had given him $1,000 for hush money a few days ago.

The examination before Justice HOGAN, relative to the charge of blackmailing, made but slow and unsatisfactory progress, the prisoner being finally committed by the Magistrate to await the result of an examination before the Coroner, the $1,000 given the Coroner by Dr. WEDEKIND being handed over to Mrs. GALLER by the Magistrate's order.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

Coroner SCHIRMER proceeded in regular form to secure the disinterment and removal of the remains of Mrs. GALLER'S husband from the Lutheran Cemetery, on Long Island, and the body arrived in this City at a late hour on Friday, and was deposited in the Morgue. At first there was considerable difficulty in getting possession, through some mismanagement, and the matter was only brought to a successful issue by Mrs. GALLER volunteering to defray all necessary expenses incurred in removing and reinterring the remains of her husband. She stated that she did so in order that all or any suspicion that might be entertained against her by the public should be dispelled by a thorough and proper investigation by the authorities.

IMPANELING A JURY.

As soon as Coroner SCHIRMER was notified of the arrival of the remains, he proceeded yesterday morning to impanel a jury, as follows:

SAMUEL W. BALDWIN, Foreman, No. 162 West Forty-fourth-street.
FREDERICK TEAL, Greenpoint, L. I.
HENRY SHIELS, No. 181 Wooster-street.
SILLICK S. SCHOFIELD, No. 257 East Thirtieth-street.
EDMUND B. BRADY, Rockaway, L. I.
MICHAEL HOWE, No. 207 East Twenty-second-street.
CHARLES F. BUSSING, No. 442 Second-avenue.
AUGUSTUS TAUTPHOENS, No. 760 Eighth-avenue.
S. J. CLARK, No. 144 West Houston-street.

These gentlemen accompanied the Coroner and his deputy, Dr. JOSEPH CUSHMAN, to the Morgue, where the coffin containing the remains of MICHAEL GALLER was duly opened and viewed. The face of the deceased was discolored, and in a state of partial decomposition. A brother-in-law of the deceased, however, expressed himself satisfied that the remains were those of the man they were represented to be. Dr. BURTS, who attended the deceased in his illness, positively identified the remains as those of his patient. Mrs. GALLER was also present, and was requested to view the body, but she was unable to do so, owing to her great mental excitement, so the Coroner excused her, and the unhappy woman returned to her home in a flood of tears, to await any call the Coroner may see fit to make upon her. The examination of witnesses was then proceeded with in due form, Messrs. WM. F. KINTZING and PETER COOK acting as counsel for Mrs. GALLER.

EVIDENCE OF DR. DUPUIS.

Martin Dupuis, M. D., No. 157 Third-street, testified: I am a physician and have practiced for eleven years; I have not graduated, but have studied three years in the University of Gottingen, and two years in the University of Geissen; I have been in this City for ten and a half years; I have know the deceased since June last; I do not remember when I was called to see deceased; I do not remember who called me; it was between nine and ten o'clock P. M.; I had seen the deceased before, having been called to see Mrs. Galler; when I was called to see deceased I found him vomiting blood; he had thrown up several quarts of blood before I came; the color of the blood was dark, and in my opinion came from the stomach, owing to its color and not being frothy or foaming, and the absence of cough on the part of the patient; I think the blood was vicious; his pulse was excited, owing to his being frightened; I prescribed two drachms of elixir halleri in six ounces of water; (elixir halleri is composed of one part sulphuric acid and three parts of spirits;) I advised the patient to take one tablespoonful of the mixture once every hour until the bleeding ceased, and after that one tablespoonful every two hours; the next day I prescribed as follows:

Morphia acetasis. gr. 1-6,
Plumbia acetas, gr. ½,
Saccher, alb, gr. x,

to be mixed in six powders, one to be taken every two hours; he was better the next day; the vomiting continued, but no blood came up; on that day (the second) he discharged blood from the bowels; this I was told; he seemed exhausted the next day, so I prescribed sulphate of ammonia with acid hallerias with syrup and water; I also ordered him champagne; the disease then seemed to have terminated pretty well, and for three or four weeks he seemed well or convalescent; the disease lasted about twelve days; on the 27th day of July I was called again to see Galler, and found him vomiting; the vomited matter contained small streaks of blood; I asked him the cause of the vomiting, when he seemed to attribute it to riding on horseback or some beer he had been drinking; he suffered no pain; I prescribed the following:

Opium, gr. ¼,
Soda bicarb., gr. 4,
Sugar, gr. ij.,

to be made up into six powders and to be given every two hours; I afterward saw him twice on that day, and saw him every day until he died, on the 9th of August; he took but little food shortly before death; the only nourishment he took was buttermilk, and he also drank some beer; he was thirsty and had fever (hectic;) he complained of no pain, but of an empty feeling in his stomach: I saw him an hour before his death; his mind was clear, but his pulse was very feeble; he spoke to me; I diagnosticated the deceased's illness as ulcer of the stomach, and in my opinion death was caused by exhaustion from ulcer of the stomach: I cannot say how the ulcer of the stomach was caused. It is my opinion that such an ulcer would not be caused by poison. I saw the matter which deceased vomited; it smelt of wine; I do not remember whether the vomiting occurred before or after eating; I do not know whether deceased was of intemperate habits or not; I attended the deceased alone during his whole illness; the deceased also had diarrhea, which I attributed to the buttermilk he had taken; I never saw the discharge from the bowels.

The witness could not sign his name to this evidence, so affixed a mark thereto.

CORONER SCHIRMER ADDRESSES THE JURY.

The Coroner then proceeded to address the jury in the case, and made such explanations as he considered necessary. He stated, in substance, that on the 13th inst. Dr. AUGUST WEDEKIND had called upon him at the office of the Board of Coroners, in the City Hall, and made known certain suspicions he alleged he entertained against Mrs. GALLER concerning the death of her husband. In the absence of Dr. WEDEKIND, who is now confined in the Tombs on a charge of blackmailing, the Coroner proposed to read the affidavit made by WEDEKIND before himself. Mr. KINTZING, counsel for Mrs. GALLER, raised an objection to this proceeding, as the person who made it was a prisoner and absent. The jury expressed a wish to hear the affidavit, so the Coroner admitted it in evidence, and the deposition was read by Dr. CUSHMAN.

DR. WEDEKIND'S DEPOSITION.

August Wedekind, M. D., being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am a practicing physician and reside at No. 36 Orchard-street; in January or February of this year (I do not remember the date) Mrs. Elizabeth Galler, with whom I am acquainted, came to my office (I then resided at No. 154 Elizabeth-street) and stated to me that she was unhappy in her life with Michael Galler, and wished me to get or give her poison for the purpose of killing her husband, either quickly or slowly, offering me $100 for such services; I indignantly refused to comply with her request, when she requested me to keep our interview quiet; she then left my office; I had occasion to visit a patient in the house where Mrs. Galler and her husband lived, in Fifth-street, between Avenues A and B, on the 15th day of October, 1869, when I heard from people in the house that Michael Galler had been dead

[illegible]

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The annual Fall parade of the First Division on Thursday was a very good one, and the appearance of the several commands was, in general, a satisfactory one. Those Brooklyn regiments participating in the parade also made a good show, and they evinced a degree of progress and efficiency that will redound to the credit of the commanding officers. Harmony appears to be prevailing in the Second Division, and the New-York regiments must keep moving or their Brooklyn brethren will give them a hard rub now and then. This parade closes the street exercises of the First Division, and the remainder of the season will consist of regular drills. Let us hope that improvement will be made.

The following commissions in the First Division have been issued from the Adjutant-General's office, during the two weeks ending Nov. 20:

Fourth Infantry—Joseph Jordan, Second Lieutenant. Fifth Infrantry—Joseph Sattig, Adjutant; Henry T. Allen, Quartermaster; Edward T. Hughes, Commissary. Seventh Infantry—John C. Barrow, Surgeon; Willard Parker, Jr., Assistant Surgeon. Ninth Infantry—Henry Miller, Captain; Moses P. L. Montgomery, First Lieutenant. Eleventh Infantry—Joseph Schneider, First Lieutenant; Frederick Kloppel, Second Lieutenant. Twenty-second Infantry—Wm. J. Harding, Adjutant; Wm. C. Rogers, Quartermaster; Robert Pardow, Jr., Commissary; Louis A. Rodenstein, Surgeon; Charles F. Roberts, Assistant Surgeon. Sixty-ninth Infantry—Thomas G. Flannery, First Lieutenant; Denis Dempsey Second Lieutenant; William Cushing, Captain; Denis Dowling, First Lieutenant; Joseph Collins, Captain; John Stacom, Captain; Edward N. Laffey, First Lieutenant; John J. Kelly, Second Lieutenant. Seventy-First Infantry—Harry Rockafellar, Colonel; Geo. D. Wolcott, Lieutenant-Colonel; Eugene Van Buren, Major. Seventy-ninth Infantry—William R. Allen, Second Lieutenant.

There will be a meeting of the officers and soldiers of the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 12 M., at the armory of the Seventh Regiment, which has been generously offered for the occasion, to act on the report on the Constitution and By-laws of the association, and to revive the memories of comradeship at the first annual banquet.

The following resignations of First Division officers are announced from General Headquarters:

Washington Grey Cavalry—Robert M. Cook, Captain; Tenth Infantry—James Chatterly, First Lieutenant; Twelfth Infantry—Egbert S. Conkling, Second Lieutenant; William M. Hollins, Quartermaster; Twenty-second Infantry—R. B. Lockwood, Captain.

It is understood that the new uniform projected for the Twelfth Regiment has been adopted by the several companies, and sanction from General Headquarters is now the only thing necessary.

A Brigade Court Martial for the trial of delinquent commissioned officers of the First Brigade is ordered to convene at the armory of the Twelfth Infantry on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 8 o'clock P. M. Detail for the Court: Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Wolcott, Seventy-first Infantry; Captain George A. Banta, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieutenant John D. Sypher, Seventy-first Infantry. The Court will sit without regard to hours. Major George R. Schieffelin, Brigade Judge-Advocate, will attend.

The following men have been expelled Company B, Twenty-third Regiment: Wm. B. Hill, Franklin D. Hilton, Denton B. Miller, Benjamin H. Roach, Samuel Shannon—all for habitual neglect of duty and non-payment of fines and dues.

A Court Martial, to consist of Captain S. Gilbert Evans, has been appointed by General Meserole, of the Eleventh Brigade, to try delinquents in the Howitzer Battery. The Court will meet on Wednesday evening, Dec. 15.

The State authorities have notified General Alexander Shaler, commanding the First Division, that in future a stand of 300 muskets and a set of regimental colors will be kept in the drill room at the State Arsenal for the use of regiments drilling there. In this connection, we notice that the Commissary-General of Ordnance has issued a circular announcing that, in compliance with instructions from the Adjutant-General, the arsenals and armories of this State will hereafter be used for the purposes of the National Guard only. No more balls nor meetings for political purposes.

Captain J. F. Gerdes and his companions of the New-York Schuetzen Corps intend giving their thirteenth annual ball on the 8th prox., at Apollo Hall. The occasion will undoubtedly be an interesting one, as the corps is famous for its hospitality.

A Court Martial for the Twenty-third Regiment, to consist of Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Farnham, has been ordered by General Meserole to convene at the armory on the 13th of December.

For the information of those about to become members, Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. Geery, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, announces that they will be exempt from jury duty while serving, and also after their term of service has expired, which will be reduced to five years by the Legislature at Albany this Winter. We hope that the Lieutenant-Colonel's prophecy may be fulfilled, though we very much doubt it.

The "Jefferson Grenadiers," or Company F, Fifth Regiment, gave their thirty-fifth annual ball on Monday evening at the National Assembly Rooms. Captain Bruer and his associate Committeemen made the affair a highly-successful one.

Messrs. George M. Smith, Wm. H. Kipp and Wm. C. Casey, Music Committee for the Seventh Regiment, have issued a circular announcing that in view of the success and popularity of previous full-dress concerts at the Academy of Music, it has been decided to give a full-dress promenade concert at the Academy on Thursday evening, Dec. 16, with a band of 100 performers. The tickets will be limited to 1,200, admitting a lady and gentleman, and 250 extra tickets admitting one lady. The tickets will bear the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and will be issued only to active and veteran members, until the 1st of December, after which those unsold will be disposed of to members and their friends, those applying first being supplied first. Members are requested to appear in full uniform; veteran members to wear the badge of the Association. Citizens will attend in full dress. The right to occupy boxes at the Academy will be disposed of at auction, at the armory, on Saturday evening, Dec. 11.

A movement is on foot to secure the consolidation of the Thirty-second and Forty-seventh Regiments of Brooklyn, and the fact is exciting much discussion among the members for no good purpose, we fear.

The "Mart" Alien Case—Disagreement by the Jury.

The case against MARTIN ALLEN, charged with having robbed, by the panel game, a Mr. SMITH of over $800, was continued yesterday at the General Sessions Court, before Judge BEDFORD, Mr. WM. F. HOWE, counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. [illegible] District Attorney, ably presenting the evidence on the part of their respective clients, and after a clear and impartial charge by the Judge, the jury retired about 3 P. M. Up to 9 P. M. last evening they had not rendered the Court having failed to agree on their verdict. Some favors were for a conviction, but one gentleman refused to come to any terms, and declared his determination to hold out to the last. The prisoner is a young man, about 30 years of age, and has not by any means the usually repulsive look of a criminal. During the trial he seemed to be quite indifferent to the remarks on either side, and smiled with the utmost nonchalance at the uncomplimentary personal allusions to him, made by Mr. FELLOWS.

Fire in Ann-Street—Loss $9,000.

At 7:40 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered on the first floor of the building No. 43 Ann-street, occupied by GUSTAVE ZIBELIN as a restaurant. The contents proved of so inflammable a character that the flames gained rapid headway, and when the firemen broke open the door a vast volume of fierce flame drove them back for a moment, and it was with difficulty they maintained their ground. By dint of great exertion the firemen, headed by Chief Engineer KINGSLAND, succeeded in checking and finally extinguishing the fire. The following losses were sustained. GUSTAVE ZIBELIN, $2,000 on stock; insured. PHILIP METZ, basement, dealer, in old paper, $1,000 by water on stock; insured for $600. The second floor front, occupied by ENNIS BROTHERS, job printers, $600; second floor, rear, FRANK SELIGER, military ornaments, $1,500, insured for $1,000 in the Niagara. The building was damaged to the extent of $3,000, covered by insurance.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

CHARLES STUDE, a German, residing at No. 135 First-avenue, was arrested yesterday morning and arraigned before Alderman COMAN, on a charge of committing a felonious assault upon JOHN COCHRANE, of No. 221 First-avenue. The prisoner and the complainant had a quarrel, when STUDE drew a revolver and fired twice at his opponent, one of the bullets taking effect in Mr. COCHRANE'S arm. The accused made a plea of "guilty, in self-defence," and was fully committed.

HENRY WILLIAMS, of No. 500 Broome street, was yesterday before Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs, accused of having committed a burglary on the premises of THOMAS COLLINGWITH, No. 149 Leonard street, on Thursday night, when the hall door was forced open and two watches, a meerschaum pipe and $30 in money was carried off. The prisoner was committed for trial.

WM. LAWLER, assistant engineer on board the steamship *George Cromwell*, at Pier No. 9 North River, was accidentally killed yesterday, while oiling the machinery. The engine was put in motion by some person who did not know that LAWLER was in the machinery, and he was struck on the chin by a crank and had his neck broken. Coroner FLYNN was notified.

The one hundred and thirteenth anniversary of the St. Andrew's Society, of New-York, will take place on Tuesday next, in DELMONICO'S, East Fourteenth-street. Among the distinguished individuals who have expressed their intention to be present are Lord KILWORTH, eldest son of the Earl of MOUNTCASHEL, and Dr. MCCOSH, of Princeton.

The Police made the following arrests during the past week: Saturday, Nov. 20, 201; Sunday, Nov. 21, 114; Monday, Nov. 22, 217; Tuesday, Nov. 23, 175; Wednesday, Nov. 24, 145; Thursday, Nov. 25, 155; Friday, Nov. 26, 155. Total, 1,162.

S. WYKOFF, of No. 176 Franklin-street, was thrown from his wagon yesterday, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, in consequence of a collision with a brick cart, and had his arm broken. His horse was also badly injured.

JAMES PEMBROKE, aged 4 years, was run over yesterday, at the corner of Sixty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, by a cart, and seriously injured.

Two footpads set upon a Mr. FOGARTY, at an early hour yesterday morning, in Second-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street, and, knocking him down, robbed him of $43, after which they escaped. He was but slightly injured.

The counting of the yellow metal at the Sub-Treasury still goes on. Up to yesterday afternoon something over $35,000,000 had been weighed out, in bags of $5,000 each.

CATHARINE DILLON, of No. 365 Cherry-street, aged 7 years, was severely burned yesterday by her dress taking fire from a stove.

A kerosene oil lamp exploded in the apartments of JACOB ABRAHAMS, at No. 153 Attorney-street, last evening, when HENRIETTA ROSENTHAL, aged 19, was seriously burned on the neck and breast while trying to extinguish the flames.

Detective MCKEEVER, of the Fourteenth Ward, arrested JOSEPH WILSON, a well-known character, in the Bowery last evening, having in his possession a black cloth robe with red and yellow lining, a brown melton overcoat and a black silk skirt with velvet trimming. As these articles are believed to have been stolen, the prisoner will be detained until an owner can be found.

JOSEPH HAYSLIP, of No. 423 Third-avenue, was assaulted last evening in Thirty-third-street, by a man named BURNS, who struck him on the head with a chisel and inflicted a severe wound. The assailant escaped arrest.

At the regular meeting of the German Reading Club, of this City, at No. 200 Third-avenue, last evening, Hon. JACOB OTTENDORFER delivered an interesting lecture on "Protective Tariff and Free Trade," giving their history in the Old Country in ancient and modern times, and the history of the tariffs of the United States. The meeting was well attended.

ROBERT COFFEY, aged 8 years, was found in an insensible condition last night in South Yonkers, he having been given a quantity of whisky by his mother. The child died at an early hour this morning despite medical attendance.

The story in afternoon papers about new search being made for ROGERS' murderer is without the slightest foundation in fact.

The deaths in this City, last week, were 457—35 more than last week. Births, 347, and marriages 201.

The funeral of the late THOMAS MARSTON BEARE, took place yesterday afternoon from the Church of the Annunciation on West Fourteenth-street. The remains were taken to Green-wood Cemetary for interment.

The Board of County Canvassers met yesterday, and concluded their labors, an order of Mr. Justice BARNARD having been procured, setting aside the *mandamus* of Mr. Justice CLERKE. The Board declared Mr. WALTER ROCHE and Mr. HENRY SMITH to be duly elected members of the Board of Supervisors.

Westchester County.

While Mrs. BIRCH, of Fordham, was absent in the City yesterday, to obtain a servant girl, a German laborer in her employ, by the name of LOUIS VAN DUSKY, whom she had left in charge of her house, entered the same and carried off a pair of diamond earrings, valued at $1,000, a watch set with diamonds, a gold watch chain, $40 in silver coin, a quantity of silverware and other articles, valued at upward of $2,000, with which he effected his escape. The accused had been in the employ of Mrs. BIRCH about four months. It is supposed that he has started for Faderland.

Brooklyn.

THOS. R. MORRISON, Captain of the Nova Scotia brig *Mary Grace*, was arrested yesterday, and taken before Justice DELMAR, charged with having treated ROBERT WHITE, his cabin boy, with unusual cruelty during the passage from Jamaica to this port. He was locked up to answer.

The sensational article in an afternoon paper as to a proposition to change the location of the Brooklyn Navy Yard is merely a barroom joke, having not a particle of truth to aid in making it ludicrous. It may be added that the proposition to construct a bridge between the City Hall and the Kings County Court House has not yet been considered by Mayor KALBFLEISCH.

No response has yet been received from Governor HOFFMAN relative to the petition for the commutation of OWEN HAND'S sentence of death.

THOMAS MURTAGH was arrested by Deputy Marshal NODINE yesterday, charged with carrying on the distilling business without having paid the special tax. He was held to await examination.

Rev. Mr. WEBBE, formerly of College Point, will begin his ministrations as rector of Old St. Ann's to-day.

T. KOHL, the alleged dry goods swindler, has been held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach on the "Ecumenical Council," in the Church of the Saviour, this evening.

The remains of the late LUKE T. MERRILL were interred at Green-Wood Cemetery yesterday. The funeral took place from the late residence of deceased, No. 45 South Oxford-street, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, D. D., officiating.

The number of arrests made by the Brooklyn Police last week was 319.

New-Jersey.

In view of the fact that Sabbath funerals have greatly increased in many towns and cities of New-Jersey, the clergymen of Bordentown have published a card disapproving the practice, and stating that they will not officiate at funerals on the Sabbath unless a physician shall give a certificate of the necessity of burial.

WM. OAKERELL was arrested at Union Hill yesterday, charged with having obtained goods worth of property by false pretenses. He had opened a jewelry shop at Union Hill, and after having obtained from persons residing there eleven watches, which he kept for repairing, he went to a pawnbroker's shop in Chatham-street, where he borrowed $130 upon them. He was held for further examination.

A special meeting of the South Classis of Bergen will be held in the lecture room of the Second Reformed Church, at Newark, on Thursday, the 2d of December next, for the approval of calls.

On Monday, the 6th of December, the Protestant Episcopal Church at Woodside will celebrate its one hundredth anniversary.

The First Baptist Society of Plainfield have recently dedicated a new church, one of the most imposing edifices in New-Jersey. The building is of gray stone, will seat 900 persons, and cost $75,000.

The New-Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church of Hackensack are completing a new church edifice at a cost of $20,000.

Rev. CORNELIUS PRATT, of Flatlands, N. Y., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Second Reformed Church, Newark.

Collector WEART, of Jersey City, has received notice from the Treasury Department at Washington that liquor dealers must not be permitted to draw spirits for customers from vessels of a capacity of five gallons or over.

A musical association is to be organized in Paterson, and a hall for meeting and rehearsals has already been proffered.

A fire broke out in the lumber-yard of DERROM & CO., at the corner of Market and Paterson streets, yesterday morning, but was extinguished before any serious damage was done.

A convention of the Protestant pastors of Passaic County will be held in Paterson during the coming week.

The Passionist Fathers open a mission at the Cathedral to-day, which is to continue two weeks.

A new company will soon be formed at Elizabeth for the construction of the Newark Ship Canal.

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